The Bombay Gazette.

[With Supplement.

No. 6,787.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town .....Rs. 52 0
——— including postage..... „ 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town ..... „ 28 0
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under
First insertion.....Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto ..... „ 2 8
Third Ditto ..... „ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ..... „ 0 2½ As.
per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.
First insertion ..... 8 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding..... 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Sunday, the 13th November, at 8 A.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. GOLCONDA, (1,903 tons, and 400 H.P.,) Captain A. Colman, WILL LEAVE FOR SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Leghorn and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on 11th instant.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own Steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon by noon on the day before the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

Passengers who prefer going on board the night before will be allowed to do so.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 7 A.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

PASSPORTS.

PASSENGERS intending to TRAVEL via MARSEILLES or BRINDISI are requested to take NOTICE, that it will be necessary to PROVIDE themselves with PASSPORTS vised by the French Consul, before leaving Bombay.

REDUCED PARCEL RATES.

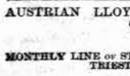
A considerable REDUCTION has been made in the TARIFF of CHARGES for SMALL PARCELS to ENGLAND, &c., particulars of which can be learnt on application at this Office.

Ordinary Parcels will in future be received up to noon on Mail day, and Samples up to 4 P.M.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
5th November 1870.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.



THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. ORISSA, (1,646 tons, and 300 H.P.,) Captain S. Towler, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 10th November, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

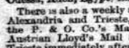
No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 8th proximo.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
27th October 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE
(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA (in case of need), and MARSEILLES.



LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR "MESSAGERIES IMPERIALES" ET FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL.

Fares.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for the above, and most other Continental Ports, and also to Liverpool. They have further made arrangements to forward Cotton, Specie, Parcels, Packages, and Personal Baggage to all towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at destination.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped to the Company's Steamers by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ½ per cent.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Aden	£ 26	£ 15	£ 5
„ Suez	£ 40	£ 24-10	£ 8
„ Port Said	£ 42	£ 24	£ 9
„ Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36	£ 14

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

The Company issue Return Tickets available for six months, deducting 20 per cent from the cost of the Return Passage.

The Steamers carry both Doctor and Stewardess.

Departures from Marseilles on the 1st and from Bombay about the 7th of each month.

In accordance with the above, the s. s. EUROPE, 3,500 Tons, Captain Martino, will be despatched on or about the 7th December next.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 10th October 1870.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company intends to despatch EVERY MONTH a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY and *vice versa*, which are chiefly intended for the conveyance of Cargo, but have also limited accommodation for a small number of passengers.

Steamer will leave Trieste on the 10th November, and return from Bombay about the 15th December. Early application for passages should be made to prevent disappointment.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY:

	Cabin.	Deck without Food.
To Aden	£15	£ 6-15
To Suez	£28	£11-15
To Port Said	£30	£12-10
To Trieste	£40	£16-10

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England and the Continent generally.

There is also a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versa*, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers from Bombay and Calcutta.

Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles. The voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ days, and the Company's fleet Steamers are constantly employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers to Southampton, and a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents grant also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES from ALEXANDRIA to TRIESTE:

First Class. .....£19 | Second Class .....£9.

Children under 10 years at Half Fare; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES for FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together:—First Class, £10-16 per head; Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ, to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O. Co.:—First Class, £4-10; Second Class, £2-5. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co., and the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Co., and via Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

TRANSHIPMENT SERVICE AT PORT SAID.

GOODS for Trieste, Venice, Odessa, and Ports on the Syrian, Turkish and Greek Coasts, shipped by Steamers under any Flag whatever from Japanese, Chinese and Indian Ports bound to Mediterranean or British Ports, via Suez Canal, are received and transhipped by the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Port Said, and forwarded to their destination by the Company's regular lines of Steamers.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage apply to

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 2, Ash Lane, 25th October 1870.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, according to the undermentioned Rates:—

Fares from Bombay to

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorum.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	0 12	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 6

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorum, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leave Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 22, Rampart Row, Bombay.

NOTICE to OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

—Half Pints of CHAMPAGNE at Rs. 9, 12, and 15 per dozen. All Dry.

PAYNE & Co.,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY,
Immediately Opposite the Custom House.

SHIPPING.

BRINDISI STEAMERS.
CARRYING HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN AND CHINA MAILS
HITHERTO SENT VIA MARSEILLES.
ADRIATICO ORIENTALE COMPANY.

UNDER ARRANGEMENT with the English POST OFFICE authorities, the Mail hitherto sent by the P. & O. Steamers via Marseilles, will be despatched by the Steamers of the Adriatico Orientale Company from Alexandria to Brindisi until the end of the war. This route being now the regular Mail line, becomes the safest as well as the most expeditious route for passengers.

The undersigned are prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS from ALEXANDRIA to BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, NAPLES, ROME, BOLOGNA, FLORENCE, TURIN, SUSA, VERONA, CAMERLATA, MILAN, and PARIS.

Steamers Leave Alexandria on the arrival of the Mail from Bombay.

The passage from Alexandria to Brindisi occupies only three days, and the through journey to London about 140 hours, making a saving over other routes of about 48 hours.

On arrival at Brindisi of the weekly fast Steamer from Alexandria, an Express Train is run by the South Italian Railway *en route* for London, via Ancona, Bologna, Milan, the Bremen Pass, Munich and Frankfort to Dover, THUS AVOIDING THE SEAT OF WAR.

RATES OF FARE FROM ALEXANDRIA.

1st Class. 2nd Class. 1st Class. 2nd Class.
To BRINDISI...Rs. 110 Rs. 80 | To ROME.....Rs. 123 Rs. 89-8
„ VENICE ... „ 128 „ 88 | „ PARIS..... „ 295 „ 156-8

For rates to other towns apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.,
Bombay, 29th October 1870. Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
3, Marine Street, Bombay.

SALE OF BEEF.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 7th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—
50 Barrels Beef in prime condition
Bombay, 7th November 1870. CRAWFORD & Co.

BENNETT and COMPANY.
No. 3 Forbes Street.

AUCTION SALE of handsome Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Porcelainware, a first-class Cottage Piano by Cramer and Co., Carriages, Horses, &c., at Marine Lines, Esplanade.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 7th inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence at the above-mentioned place, the handsome Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Porcelainware, Piano, Carriages, Horses, &c., the property of Surgeon Major J. Mills, the same comprises rich Cut Glassware, handsome Dinner, Breakfast and Dessert Services, best Plateware, such as a set of Dish Covers 4 Hotwater Curry Dishes, Cruet and Pickle Stands, Ice Pitcher, Table and Chamber Candlesticks, Cutlery, a double barrelled Rifle by Rigby and Breech-loading Revolvers, &c., handsomely Carved Blackwood Furniture, a set of Dining Tables in 4 pieces, sets of Camp ditto in 3 pieces, Sideboard, Teapoys, Screens, Circular, Pier, Sofa and Side Tables, Easy and Drawing-room Chairs, Conversation Sofas, handsome Brussels' Carpet, Plated 3 Light hanging Argand Lamps, Chiffoniers, a first-rate Concertina, Camp Cots, Reclining Couches, Dressing and Washing Tables, Toilet Glasses, Clothes and Gown Presses, Chest of Drawers, Towel Horse, Dispense Articles, Cooking Utensils, an English Iron Stove with apparatus, complete, Plants, &c., &c.

At 3 P.M.

(If not previously disposed of by private Contract).

One handsome English-built Mail Phaeton convertable into a Waggonette by Fuller and Co.

One ditto ditto Brougham by Limington.

A pair of handsome fast-trotting Arab Flea-bitten Grey and Chesnut Horses.

The latter a first-rate saddle horse for either Lady or Gentleman, sets of English Plated Mounted double and single Harness, &c.

No Catalogues, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelainware, Carriages, Horses, &c., at Tarawaddy, Malabar Hill.

On THURSDAY, the 10th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Carriages, Horses, &c., the property of F. S. Leathes, Esq., the same comprises rich Cut Glassware, handsome Dinner, Breakfast and Dessert Services, best Plateware, such as a set of Dish Covers containing 4 Hotwater Curry Dishes, Cruet and Egg Frames, Ice Pitcher, Waiter, a set of Spoons and Forks, Table and Chamber Candlesticks, Cutlery, &c., handsomely Carved Blackwood Furniture, such as a Dining Table in 2 pieces, a ditto Camp ditto in 3 pieces, Sideboard, Screens, Circular, Pier, Sofa and Side Tables, Easy and Drawing-room Chairs, half-backed Sofas, Ottoman, plated double light Hanging Argand Lamp, rich Drawing-room Carpets, Halsfand, handsome English Brass four-post Bedstead, Reclining Couches, Dressing and Washing Tables, Toilet and Cheval Glasses, Clothes and Gown Presses, English Mahogany Writing Table, Towel Horses, Clothes Baskets, &c., &c.

At 1 P.M.

A first-class English-built light Sociable by Lewis.

A handsome English-built C Spring Buggy, in good order.

A ditto Chesnut Arab Riding Horse, quiet in saddle 14-3 height.

A powerful hardworking Bay Arab Buggy Horse.

Sets of English double and single Harness and Ladies' and Gentlemen's Saddles, &c.

Catalogues are published, and the property will be on view, from To-morrow.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, best Plated Glass and Porcelainware, a handsome English-built 4 seated Open carriage by Peters & Sons of London, a ditto Madras-built Circular fronted double-seated Brougham by Tod & Co., a handsome English-built light Buggy, a ditto Fast-trotting Bay Arab Horse, goes either in saddle, a set of English Brass Mounted Carriage Harness, Lady's and Gentleman's Saddles, &c., at Malabar Hill.

On MONDAY, the 14th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence at Malabar Hill, the valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Carriages, Horses, &c., the property of E. D. Ratil, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published, and the property on view, 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a first-class English Catalogany semi grand Piano by Broadwood and Sons, a ditto ditto full-size Slate Billiard Table by Thurston, handsome Carriages, Horses, &c., Napean Sea Road, Malabar Hill.

On WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at his residence, at the above-named place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plate, Carriages, Horses, &c., the property of C. Griffiths, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property on view, 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of very VALUABLE and HANDSOME ENGLISH MAHOGANY, ROSEWOOD and RICHLY OPEN CARVED BLACKWOOD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, best Elkington's Plateware, rich Crockery and Glassware, Handsome Pier Glasses in gilt frames, best Argand Chandeliers, &c., (and if not previously disposed of by private contract) Handsome Carriages, Horses, at Cumballa Hill.

On WEDNESDAY the 23rd, and THURSDAY the 24th November, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence at the abovementioned place, the very valuable and handsome Household Furniture, &c., the property of William Nicol, Esq., proceeding to England.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

Catalogues will be published, and the property on view 5 days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 7th November 1870.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.
OVERLAND CARGO.

The s. s. SUMATRA, from Suez, has brought the Cargoes of the following vessels:—

ACCELERATED CARGO, Ex
s. s. PERA, from Southampton, 5th October.
„ MASSILIA, from Marseilles, 16th October.

UNACCELERATED CARGO, Ex
s. s. POONAH, from Southampton, 1st October.
„ TIBER, from Liverpool, 4th October. (Part Cargo).
„ DALMATIAN, from Liverpool, 28th Sept. (Long Cargo.)

G. F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, 5th November 1870.

NOTICE to CONTRACTORS.—The undersigned will receive TENDERS up to noon on the 12th current, for the SUPPLY of LABOUR on BOARD the B. I. S. N. Co.'s STEAMERS taking on and discharging Cargo. For further information and terms of Contract apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents B. I. S. N. Company, Ld.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

—TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of ANY or ALL of the undermentioned STORES required by the Company for twelve months, from the 1st January 1871, viz.:—

Best Picked White Cotton Waste	Best Coir Loose and in Yarn
Best Dungaree Cloth, 20 inches wide	Best Cane or Rattan
Best Bengal Twine in hanks	Best Baskets made of Cane or Bamboos
Best Goa Brooms, each weighing 24 oz.	Best Hair Cumblies and Dablies
Best Country Soap	Best Cotton Waterproofed Umbrellas for Sepoys
Best Bees Wax	Best Wheaten Flour for Paste
Best Country Sealing Wax (red)	Best Coal Tar
Best Gum Arabic, Picked	Best Tables Chairs
Best Cuttle Fish, whole pieces	Best Furniture for Stations
Best Country Salt	Best Boxes of various descriptions
Best Charcoal from Babool Wood and sifted	Best Notices Boards &c., &c.

Samples may been seen and form of Tender obtained, together with information as to the probable quantities required, &c., on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Byculla.

As the Tenders may be made for the whole or for the Supply of separate Articles the Company shall be at liberty to select one or more from any Tender without reference to other items on the same Tender.

Persons whose Tenders are accepted will be required to enter into a Contract, and find security equal to 5 per cent upon the estimated aggregate amount.

Sealed Tenders which must specify the rates for delivery at Stores Depot, Byculla, will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, up to noon on WEDNESDAY, the 7th December.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. WARDEN MORRICE, Storekeeper.
Store's Office, Byculla, 5th November 1870.

OVERLAND PROVISIONS and OILMAN STORES.

Prime York Hams, in Canvas.
Wiltshire Bacon, on Cut.
Double Gloster Cheese, on Cut.
Cheshire Cheese, on Cut.
Cheddar Cheese, in Bladders.
Bath Chops, in Canvas.
Ox Tongues, in Canvas.
Bologna and Oxford Sausage, in Tins.
Oxford Brawn, in Tins.
Pickle-s, Potted Meat, &c.
Jam, Jellies, Tart Fruits, and Fruits in Syrup.
Somebody's Luggage, in Tins containing 6 dozen each.

J. NEUBERG.

CLARET.

Medoc Vieux, in Quarts and Pints.
Pauillac, in Quarts and Pints.
Margaux, in Quarts.

J. NEUBERG.

PORT WINE, OLD INVALID'S WINE.

Sherry from Xeres.
Sillery Mousseaux Champagne.
Sparkling Moselle.

J. NEUBERG.

TO BE LANDED,

Rass' Beer, by Cameron and Saunders.
Guinness' Stout, by Friend.
German Wines.

J. NEUBERG.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—A GENERAL MEETING of the BOMBAY YACHT CLUB will be HELD in the Office of the Superintendent of Marine, on TUESDAY the 8th proximo, at 3 P.M., when the attendance of the Members is requested.

Bombay Yacht Club, 31st October 1870.

TO the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY.—I hereby give Notice, that an ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay will be held, in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of November 1870, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, precisely, to proceed with the consideration of the Budget of the Municipal Commissioner for 1871.

F. STANGER LEATHES,
Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.
Bombay, Town Hall, 4th November 1870.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.—TENDERS will be received up to noon on TUESDAY the 15th November 1870, for the REMOVAL and RE-ERECTION of a GOODS SHED at JULGAUM STATION. Full particulars can be obtained at the Chief Engineer's Office, Fort, Bombay.

The Company will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

H. P. LeMESURIER, Agent.
Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, 2nd November 1870.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.—TENDERS will be received up to noon on TUESDAY the 15th November 1870 for the ERECTION of IRON ROOFS at BHOSAWUL, as under—

Carriage Shop, 240 feet long by two spans of 35 feet.
Erecting Shop, 150 feet long by two spans of 35 feet.
Drawing and Specification can be seen at the Chief Engineer's Office, Fort, Bombay.

The Company will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

H. P. LeMESURIER, Agent.
Company's Offices, Elphinstone, Circle, 2nd November 1870.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.—TENDERS are invited for the execution of SUNDRY WORKS required for the extension of the Company's Reservoir at Ecutpoora. Drawings, Specification, &c., can be seen on application at the Deputy Chief Engineer's Office, Elphinstone Circle, on and after the 3rd November. Tenders endorsed "Egutpoora Bund" to be sent to the undersigned, at the Company's Offices, not later than noon on TUESDAY, the 15th November 1870.

The Company will not be bound to accept the lowest or any Tender.

H. P. LeMESURIER, Agent.
Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, 1st November 1870.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

COTTON AND GRAIN RATES.

On and after the 1st November REVISED RATES for the CARRIAGE of COTTON to BOMBAY will come into FORCE.

SPECIAL REDUCED RATES for the Carriage of Grain over the Great Indian Peninsula Railway between Bombay and Jubbulpore, and the East Indian and Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Railway Stations, will also come into FORCE on the 1st November.

Full information can be obtained from the undersigned.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 31st October 1870.

BOMBAY, BARODA, and CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

EXTENSION TO WUDWAN.

TENDERS will be received up to the 16th instant, for the WORKS in Contracts Nos. 3 and 4 between VEERUMGAUM and WUDWAN. Plans and Specifications may be seen at the Company's Offices, Fort.

The Company will not bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

FRANCIS MATHEW,
Chief Resident Engineer and Acting Agent.

Bombay, 2nd November 1870.

TO CAPITALISTS.—The LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA (CREDIT FONCIER INDIEN) Limited are prepared to treat for the sale by PRIVATE CONTRACT of SUNDRY PROPERTIES in

BOMBAY,
POONA,
SHOLAPORE,
PANCHGUNNY,
KURRACHEE,

particulars of which may be had by applying to the Manager at the Bank's Office in Bombay. If desired part of the Purchase Money may remain on mortgage for a time at a moderate rate of interest.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited (in Liquidation).—A DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS of Rs. 55 per share will be made to the Registered Shareholders on the production of Share Certificates on and after the 6th instant.

J. G. SMITH,
For Self & Co-Liquidators.

Elphinstone's Circle, 4th October 1870.

ELPHINSTONE LAND and PRESS COMPANY Limited, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE.—The affairs of the Company being now fully WOUND UP, a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be HELD at the Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of December 1870, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the following purposes:—

To receive the Liquidators' Account and Report, showing the manner in which the winding up has been conducted, and the property of the Company disposed of.

To confirm by Extraordinary Resolution, which will be duly advertised hereafter, in what way the Books, Accounts and Documents of the Company and of the Liquidators are to be disposed of.

W. NICOL,
H. MAXWELL, } Liquidators.
W. G. HALL,

Bombay, 2nd November 1870.

BOMBAY OMNIBUS and GENERAL CONVEYANCE Co., No. 141, KHETWADDY ROAD.

Light and comfortable BROUGHAMS, SHIBRAMS, SOCIABLES, HANSOMS, BUGGIES, DOG-CARTS, &c., with or without drivers, CAN BE HIRED on moderate terms.

(See Card Circulars.)

Carriages built or repaired on the premises, under the superintendence of Mr. Burdett.

The Farriery is under the supervision of a person of skill and experience.

Horses requiring treatment, or otherwise, received into the Company's Livery Stables, and every attention paid to the animals; as also Horses on Commission Sale.

Carriages and Horses bought, sold, and exchanged.

Office in the Fort, at No. 40, Meadow Street, next to the Bombay Gazette" office.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At a large MEETING of POLICYHOLDERS of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and its ASSOCIATED OFFICES, held at Bombay, Mr. JAMES THOMSON in the Chair, the following RESOLUTIONS were adopted:—

1. "That the Policyholders approve and accept the scheme of reconstruction prepared by the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company, and now submitted to the Meeting, subject to such modifications as may be found expedient, and be sanctioned by the Court of Chancery."

2. "That this Meeting earnestly impress upon the Policyholders the importance of sending in their individual assents to the scheme as speedily as possible, so as to strengthen the hands of the Committee in carrying the same into effect."

3. "That the Policyholders consider it desirable and agree to pay the premiums due on their respective Policies to an account to be opened at the Bank of England and the Agra Bank, Limited, in the names of Messrs. Thomson, Bell, and Major-General Cunningham, three of the Members of the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company; the premiums to be returned, in case the Scheme of Reconstruction should not be carried out, without deduction of any kind."—*Times*, 29th April 1870.

The AGRA BANK, Limited, is PREPARED to RECEIVE PREMIA on Policies in the above Company, in terms of the foregoing Resolutions.

EDWARD MORRISS,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

RE GENERAL WILLIAM LANG, deceased.—Pursuant to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled, "Trustee and Mortgagees' Powers Act, 1866," NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons being Creditors of, or otherwise having Claims upon or against, the Estate of WILLIAM LANG, late of Rosslie House, Bridge of Earn, in the County of Perth, North Britain, Esquire, a Major-General in Her Majesty's Bombay Army, who died at Rosslie House aforesaid on the 23rd day of January 1870, and Letters of Administration of whose personal Estate and Effects, with Exemplification of the Probate of the Last Will and Testament of the said deceased, issued out of the Principal Registry of Her Majesty's Court of Probate in England, annexed, were on the 18th day of October 1870 granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to DAVID J. NASMYTH, Lieutenant-Colonel in the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, one of the Executors named in the said Will, are required on or before the 19th day of November 1870, to send to Messrs RIMINGTON, HORE & LANGLEY, Proctors for the said Administrator, the particulars of their Claims upon or against the said Estate; and that after the expiration of that time the Administrator will hand over the whole of the Assets of the said deceased to the Executors in England, having regard to the Claims of which he shall then have notice. All persons indebted to the said Estate, or having Property of the deceased in their hands, are hereby required forthwith to pay or account for the said Debts or Property to the said Administrator.—Dated this 19th day of October 1870.

RIMINGTON, HORE & LANGLEY,
Applicant's Proctors.

McCABE'S WATCHES.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.

It has come to the knowledge of the undersigned, that VERY INFERIOR WATCHES, not made by him, but bearing his well known name, are being offered to the Indian public, at prices which preclude the last workmanship and warranty.

PURCHASERS are advised to EXERCISE CAUTION in BUYING, and if they are in doubt, they can remit direct by Bank Draft, or otherwise.

Price Lists of Gold and Silver Watches forwarded on application post free.

32, Cornhill, London. JAMES McCABE.

THE TWENTY-FIVE LAKH LOAN CASE.

Now Ready, at *Bombay Gazette* Office,
JUDGMENTS delivered by Mr. Justice Westropp and Sir Charles Sargent in the case of the
BANK OF BOMBAY
versus
THE ORIENTAL BANKING CORPORATION.

The above have been reprinted in Pamphlet Form, and copies may be had in this Office. Price ONE RUPEE.

Bombay Gazette Office, April 4.

JOHN MOIR AND SON,
Purveyors by special appointment to
H.R.H. DUKE OF EDINBURGH,
Preserved Provision Manufacturers and Export Oilmen,
ABERDEEN,
Established 1822,

Would direct the attention of the public to the quality of their various preparations—Soups, Essence of Beef, Fresh and Collared Salmon, Salmon Cutlets with Indian Sauce, Red, Pickled and Kippered Herrings, Findon Haddocks, Lobsters, Oysters, Sardines, Calf's Head Brawn, Condensed Milk, Cocoa and Milk, Chocolate and Milk, Salt Butter, Bacon, Hams, Tongues, Potted Meats, Scotch Jams, Jellies and Orange Marmalade, Confections, Sauces, Vinegars, Capers, Olives, Oils, Pickles, Baking Powder, Flavouring Essences, Table Jellies and Creams, Tart Fruits, &c., &c.

J. M. & S. are sole proprietors of the Aberdeen Pickles and Duke of Edinburgh Sauce.

NOTICES.

SEASON 1870-71.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,
APOLLO HOUSE, BOMBAY.

By Appointment,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN,
TO HIS EXCELLENCY
THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

HAVE the pleasure to announce arrival of extensive Shipments for the coming Season, and beg to solicit an early inspection. The whole of the Goods have come by F. & O. Steamers; and Customers may rely upon getting the latest Novelties.

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S	Celebrated White Zephyr Shirts	doz.	60
BADHAM'S	Celebrated White Zephyr Shirts, linen fronts and cuffs	...	60
BADHAM'S	Fine Embroidered Dress Shirts	each	7 to 25
BADHAM'S	Coloured Cambric Shirts	doz.	45
BADHAM'S	Super ditto ditto	„	60
BADHAM'S	Fine French Cambric Shirts	„	65
BADHAM'S	"Indian Shirts"—A mixture of Flax and Cotton. The material specially adapted for wear in this country, absorbs perspiration and will not shrink	each	7
BADHAM'S	Wove Flannel Shirts	„	9
BADHAM'S	Silk and Wool shirts	„	9½

SLEEPING SUITS.

			Rs.
BADHAM'S	Celebrated Wove Flannel	...	18
BADHAM'S	Ditto Silk and Wool	...	20
BADHAM'S	Ditto Spun Silk	...	25

HOSIERY.

		Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S	Fine Brown Cotton Socks	...	12½
BADHAM'S	Superfine ditto	...	21
BADHAM'S	Balbrigan ...	...	22½
BADHAM'S	Fine Lisle Thread	...	21
BADHAM'S	Ditto ditto Striped	...	23
BADHAM'S	Coloured Merino ½ Hose plain and striped	...	15 to 18
BADHAM'S	Super do. do.	...	18 to 25
BADHAM'S	Scotch Lambswool and heavy Woollen Ribbed Knicker Bocker Stockings for shooting, &c.	per pair	6
BADHAM'S	Celebrated India Gauze Vests	each	5½ to 6½
BADHAM'S	Fine Gauze Vests	...	3½ to 4½
BADHAM'S	Summer Merino do.	...	5 to 5½
BADHAM'S	Grey Merino do.	...	5½ to 6½
BADHAM'S	Scotch Lambswool Shirts	...	7½
BADHAM'S	India Gauze Pants	...	9
BADHAM'S	Grey Merino do.	...	7½
BADHAM'S	Super Gauze do.	...	6½

COLLARS.
All the new shapes in Stock.

	Rs. as.
The "Pall Mall," "Shakspeare" "West End," "Dux,"	
"Oxford," "Regent," "Suez," and "Grosvenor," per doz.	7 0
Dux with Tie, Olympic do.	7 8

POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS.
All hemmed and washed, ready for use.

	Rs.
Scotch Lawn Handkerchiefs per doz.	6
Scotch Lawn Handkerchiefs, coloured borders. „	6
White Irish Cambric ... „	10 to 25
White Irish Cambric, coloured borders „	10½
Fine French Cambric with coloured borders and hemstitched „	24
Ladies' fine Cambric, hemstitched „	10 to 15

SCARVES AND TIES.

	Rs.	Rs.
The "Duke" or Sailor's Knot Scarf in immense variety	2½	3
Fancy Roman Scarves for Knot or Rug	2½	to 4
Black and coloured Tom Thumb Ties each		1
Black and coloured Eglington		1½ to 1¾

UMBRELLAS AND WALKING STICKS.
A large and good assortment of the above.

		Rs.	Rs.
Umbrellas	... ...	...	10 to 16
Walking Sticks	... ...	...	1 to 6

JEWELLERY.

		Rs.
Fine gold Collar Studs	... ...	each ... 8
Fine gold Front Studs	... ...	per set ... 15 to 45
Fine gold Links	... ...	... 18 to 30

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 5.

Tyack, Lieutenant-Colonel, 109th Bengal Light Infantry, on leave, from Umballa.
Dumbleton, Colonel, Bengal Public Works Department, on leave, from Dugshaie, (Punjab).
Battiscombe, Captain, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Kirkee.
Trotter, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on duty, from Poona.
Lucas, Major, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Mhow.
Grant, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, from England.
Bullock, Lieutenant, Madras Staff Corps, on leave, from England.
Mason, Lieutenant-Colonel, Madras 23rd Regiment, on leave, from England.
Gough, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal Cavalry, on furlough, from England.
Young, Colonel, Royal Artillery, on leave, from England.
Barter, Major, Commanding 13th N. I., on furlough, from England.
Bridges, Lieutenant, Adjutant 22nd Punjaub N. I., on furlough, from England.
Maclean, Major, Commandant Nair Brigade, on leave, from England.
Wade, Colonel, 1-8th King's Own Regiment, on leave, from England.
Sym, Lieutenant, 5th Gorekha Regiment, on furlough, from England.
Willis, Colonel, H. M.'s 38th Regiment, on leave, from England.
Hodgson, Colonel, 79th Highlanders, on leave, from England.
Newnham, Captain, 17th Bengal Cavalry, on leave, from England.
Watson, Captain, Bombay Staff Corps, on leave, from England.
Forbes, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, from England.
Pott, Major General, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, from England.
Webb, Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, on leave, from England.
Palmer, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal Infantry, on furlough, from England.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 6.

Aitken, Surgeon Major, Madras Medical Department, on furlough, to England.
Fulton, Lieutenant-Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, on medical certificate, to England.
Davis, Captain, Bengal Infantry, on medical certificate, to England.
Commissariat, Lieutenant, Bombay Staff Corps, on medical certificate, to England.
Stannus, Brigadier General, 20th Hussars, on medical certificate, to England.
Jenkins, Captain, Madras Staff Corps, on medical certificate, to England.
Becher, Major, 104th Bengal Fusiliers, on leave, to England.
Triscott, Colonel, Madras Army, on medical certificate, to England.
Cahill, Captain, 84th Regiment N. I., on duty, to Mhow.

BOMBAY DISTRICT ORDERS.

Bombay, 5th November 1870.

The details containing B/9th Brigade R. A., a sergeant-major a corporal (to join at Kirkee), A/D Brigade R. H. A., 2 gunners, C/9th Brigade R. A., a collar maker, 2 gunners, a bombardier, Artificer W. Marsh, Ordnance Artificer Co., expected to arrive at the presidency from Beypore, will, on arrival be attached to the detachments Colaba Barracks, and proceed to their destinations as soon as practicable.

The details consisting of 6 men, 2 women, and 2 children, expected to arrive at the presidency from Beypore, will, on arrival be attached to the Colaba Sanitarium, and proceed to Kamptee as soon as practicable with the other details of the 78th. The party should halt at Dookhee and Arvee for 24 hours while on the road.

SHIPPING.

[illegible] PASSENGER REPORT—5TH NOVEMBER.

[illegible] £1 15s. 0d.,,
[illegible] £1 15s. 0d.,,
[illegible] ..... £1 15s. 0d. to £1 15s. 0d.,,
[illegible] ..... 7s. 6d. to £0 10s. 0d.,,
[illegible] £0 15s. 0d.,,
[illegible] ..... £1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d.,,
[illegible] ..... Nominal
Overland ..... Steamers ..... £2 15s. 0d. to £3 0s. 0d.,,
Liverpool via Suez Canal ..... No vessel.
China ,, (Steamer Cotton ..... Rs. 6 to 7 per bale.
(Sailing Opium ..... Rs. 2 5 to 20 per chest.
(Sailing Sloops ..... 3 per bale,
Calcutta ..... Salt ..... Rs. 3 0 0 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay ..... Rs. 15 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius ..... 8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
5	Phlox (s)	Baker	Diu, Nov. 3.
	Sumatra (s)	Fraser	Suez, Oct. 23.
	M.S. Elphinstone (s)	Raffin	Goa, Nov. 3.
	Brahmer (s)	Sharp	Bussorah, Oct. 21.
6	Sir Bartle Frere (s)	Thompson	Gogo, Nov. 5.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
5	Sir J. R. Carnac (s)	Raffin	Coast and Goa.
6	Ellora (s)	Hector	Aden and Suez.
	Dilawar	Bathe	London via Havre.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last :—
Steamer Golconda, to Aden and Suez.
Steamer M. S. Elphinstone, for [illegible]
[illegible] to Calcutta.

THE HOOGHLY.

[illegible] ..... Bombay, Oct. 31.
[illegible] ..... Liverpool, Sept. 5.

DEPARTURES.

[illegible]

DAILY IMPORTS.—5TH NOVEMBER.

FROM LONDON.

[illegible] cases, Cowjee Ruttonjee & Sons; 11 cases [illegible] paper, Hajee Abdulla [illegible]; 2 cases [illegible] and 50 packages ale, Jamsetjee [illegible]; 1 case [illegible] Sir John Lawrence, 38 packages printing papers, The Bombay E. S. Press; 88 casks ale, Jeevanjee Ruttonjee & Sons; 1 case Fluellin, 18 cases sherry, Sons of Merwanjee & Co.; 12 cases printing paper, Sir [illegible] Pestonjee & Co.; 50 cases claret, [illegible]-ll & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Ellen Bates, 5 cases champagne, Coupland & Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Madrid, 50 barrels roll sulphur, Jetha Dossa.

FROM BOSTON.

Nonantum, 190 cases oilmanstores, Farnham & Co.

FROM SUEZ.

Sumatra (s), 1 case English books, Thacker, Vining & Co.
Golconda (s), 1 case Europe saffron, Cama Ramjee; 4 cases cheese, Abdool Mahomed & Co.
Rangoon (s), 1 case note paper, Ebram Tar Mahomed.

DAILY EXPORTS.—5TH NOVEMBER.

FOR LONDON.

Ellora (s), 10 bundles elephant teeth, Hoosmon Bawanjee; 294 pieces elephant teeth, Canjee Pursotum; 74 packages coffee, H. Bomanjee, Touche & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

J. C. Bottlebhoy, 70 bales cotton, Gocuibhoy Moolchund, 100 bales cotton, Kooshall Hurreedass & Co.; 50 bales cotton, Choonilal Lowjee; 100 bales cotton, Chuttebhoy Premjee; 121½ bales cotton, Vishram Ebram & Co.; 250 bales cotton, Nurseo Kessowjee & Co.; 32 bales cotton, Ceemondass Madowdass.

Glensannox, 57 bales cotton, Purbhoodass Moolchund; 41 bales wool, Lellabhoy Govindjee; 100 bales cotton, Kooshall Hurreedass & Co.; 156 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir & Co.; 33 bales cotton, Enderjee Narayenjee & Co.; 50 bales wool, Dewjee Govindjee; 4 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir & Co.

Caranjah, 153 bales cotton, Goculdass Heerjee & Co.; 30 bales cotton, Dhurumsey Nanjee.

The Foundling, 52 bales cotton, Ramnarayen Dewjee.

FOR HONGKONG.

Orissa (s), 25 bales white twist, Cursetjee Bomonjee & Co.; 33 bundles sharkins, and 9 bundles fishmaws, Peerbhoy Dumjee; 37 chests Malwa opium, Baladeeram Balchand; 42 bales cotton, Mahomedbhoy Dossa & Co.; 7 bundles Genda horns, Gowalbhoy Somjee; 50 chests Malwa opium, Ruttonjee Eduljee; 25 packages raisins, Jeevanjee Nowrojee; 41 packages sharkins, Ludalbhoy Rujaballee; 8 chests Malwa opium, Ramnarayen Rungalall; 20 packages sharkins, Ladukbhoy Dattoo.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Orissa (s), 324 chests Malwa opium, Baladeeram Balchund; 18 chests Malwa opium, Nopachund Gunnedass.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

MAILS.	Latest hours for posting. At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters & Papers.	After Packet Letters.	At Branch Post Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kopergaon, Sangamner, Nassick, Munnur, Nandgaum, Chalisgaum; and those from Bhoosawul to Jubbulpore and Bhoosawul to Nagpore	11 A.M.	12 NOON.	10 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway as far as Bhoosawul only.	7-30 A.M.		(5 P.M. previous day.
For the Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednugger and Beroor	12 NOON.	1 P.M.	11 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona	8 A.M.		(5 P.M. previous day.
For ditto on the S. E. and G. I. P. Railway, for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	3-30 A.M.	4-30 A.M.	(5 P.M. previous day.
For ditto in Southern Concan, i. e., for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Roha, Dapoolee, and Ratnagherry	6 A.M.		(5 P.M. previous day.

Registered letters and bunghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

PARKER—GODFREY—November 5th, at St. John's Church, Colaba, by the Rev. F. L. Charge, assisted by the Rev. C. Clark, R.N., H.M.S. Jumna, George Charles Parker, Esq., Lieutenant H. M.'s Indian Navy, Port Officer and Conservator of Cargo, to Eleanor Agnes Isabella, only daughter of James George Godfrey, Esq., of Glenellen, Co Kerry, and grand daughter of the late Sir John Godfrey, Bart.—No cards.

DEATH.

WAKE—October 23rd, at Suez, Alfred Wake, Esq.

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.

STEWART—October 26th, at Rajmahal, the wife of E. Stewart, Esq., of a daughter.
TEVEREN—October 21st, at 2, Dalhousie Square, the wife of William TerVeen, Esq., of a son.
BELL—October 31st, at 41, Park Street, Calcutta, the wife of Henry Bell, Esq., of a son.

DEATH.

MEIK—November 2nd, at No. 13, Park Street, Calcutta, Vernon Hugh Schalch, the fifth and youngest surviving child of James and Eliza Meik, aged 3 years 7 months and 29 days.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

BELL—October 31st, at the Retreat, Egmore, the wife of the Rev. A. Clifford Bell, M.A., Chaplain of St. Andrew's Church, of a son.
BLOOMFIELD—October 30th, at Salem, the wife of Major A. F. F. Bloomfield, of a son.
CARMENT—October 30th, at Coimbatore, the wife of J. Carment Esq., Manager M. C. C. Co. (Limited,) of a son.

MARRIAGE.

HUNTER—SHAW—November 1st, at C. M. Chapel, Black Town, by the Rev. B. O'Meare Deane, assisted by the Rev. F. S. Boyston, James Rose, son of Rev. Henry Hunter, Warboys, Huntingdonshire, to Fannie Louisa, third daughter of G. B. Shaw, Esq., H. M. Sea Customs.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTHS.

CHOPIN—November 2nd, at Cannington, Allahabad, the wife of Mr. John F. Chopin, of a son.
HUTCHINSON—October 28th, at Morar, the wife of Dr. J. A. C. Hutchinson, of a son.
GILMOUR—November 2nd, at Agra, the wife of J. A. G. Gilmour, of a daughter.
STORES—October 30th, at Umritsur, the wife of the Rev. Townsend Storrs, B.A., of a son.
STOGDON—October 28th, at Delhi, the wife of A. W. Stogdon, Esq., C.S., of a daughter.
McGARRY—October 28th, at Umritsur, the wife of Mr. J. P. McGarry, Telegraph Superintendent S. P. and D. Railway, of a son.
LOCH—October 29th, at Cawnpore, the wife of Dr. Loch, Civil Surgeon, of a daughter.
MALLETT—October 30th, at Azimgurh, the wife of the Rev. W. G. Mallett, C.M.S., Azimgurh and Jounpore, of a son.

DEATHS.

O'DOWDA—At Ghazeepore, October 30th, of inflammatory croup, Walter Russell, son of Captain and Mrs. J. W. O'Dowda, aged 5 years 1 month and 7 days.
CHAMBERLAIN—October 31st, at Umballa, Lieutenant-Colonel C. Chamberlain, C.B., Commandant 23rd Punjaub Pioneers.

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1870.

It is now most difficult to make out the sense of the news from the seat of war. The Parisians have determined to maintain in power the Government of National Defence, and the Government of National Defence has sworn—they swear freely in France—never to cede an inch of territory. Whatever may be the worth of such a vow, it may be interesting to [illegible] this remarkable oath affects the [illegible]ce? If the Constituent Assembly in Paris it will deliberate and [illegible] the guns of the 442,000; if it [illegible] the 442,000 may resolve not to [illegible] decisions which the said Assembly will have no power to enforce, and hence should the Assembly be willing to cede territory, and Paris should resist, then Paris will have to be starved into submission. Count Bismarck's picture of the consequences is very dreadful, but if the pride of Paris is so great it is no doubt prepared for every or any extremity. Paris is, of course, a very holy place, but in the hard world of realities, it is just the same as any other city surrounded by fortifications. The Parisians have deliberately resolved to abide by the award of a military court—the court-martial, in fact,—and while we may admire their heroism, we cannot admire their prudence. Should a Constituent Assembly, sitting outside Paris, resolve to accept the German terms, and should Paris resist, it will only be the old story Paris trying to be France. But plainly, in that case, Paris must submit, with as good a grace as possible to the inevitable; and the inevitable will present a very big bill about the first week in December. We may consider the vote in another light. By that vote, so far as Paris is concerned, the armistice is rendered worse than a mockery. It is worse than useless to conclude an armistice; because, by a foregone conclusion, it is the beaten party which dictates the terms of peace. Without the declaration of M. Jules Favre the vote of the 442,000 might be regarded as a good sign, but with that declaration it only amounts to this, that Paris is not prepared to terminate the war. Hence the armistice is manifestly an absurdity, save on the supposition that France [illegible] Paris and that Paris may [illegible] from her lofty standing place. The vote does not augur well for a speedy peace; and the prospects of the future are worse than they were before it was taken.

Among progressive inventions we must place the "road steamer." Most of us have some recollection of the dreadful engines which have come within this category, the monstrous "Boydell" and the destructive "Bray" which "walked upon the points of its toes." But although these terrible machines were failures, they were what is called steps in the right direction; and, now, according to scientific reports, published in a Parliamentary paper, Mr. Thomson, an Edinburgh machinist, has "completely solved the question of steam traction on common roads." Nor, and herein lies the peculiar interest of the invention or discovery for India, not on common roads alone, but on no roads at all. We are well aware that "Thomson's Road Steamer" is not unknown in India. The Government of India ordered one twelve months ago, and it is now at work in the North West; while our enterprising Omnibus Company has also requested Mr. Thomson to forward one; the execution of the order, we believe, having been hitherto delayed for the purpose of making improvements. The discovery, however, may prove to have a wider application than that afforded by the streets of Bombay, or the metalled roads of the mofussil; and we shall, perhaps, perform the best service to the public if we simply tell them what the road steamer is and what it can do.

The principle of the invention lies in the use of indiarubber. Each wheel consists "of a broad iron tire with narrow flanges, upon which is placed a ring of soft vulcanized indiarubber. This ring is about twelve inches in width and five inches in thickness, which thus surrounds the iron tire and is kept in its place by the flanges; then over the indiarubber tire there is placed an endless chain of steel plates, which is the portion of the wheel that comes in actual contact with the rough road, the reticulated chain being connected by a sort of vertebræ at each side of the wheel. The indiarubber tire and this ring of steel plates have no rigid connexion, but are at perfect liberty to move round as they please without consulting each other, or even without the concurrence of the inner ring of the wheel which they both enclose; this is a remarkable combination, and contributes to the great success of the wheel as a whole." As a consequence of this ingenious device the wheel can pass over anything; since the indiarubber tire flattens out to a breadth of two feet. "The wheel-surface," says the Superintendent of Machinery in his report, "continually presents to the hard or soft road the broad, soft tramp of the foot of the elephant, the gentle step of the feline race, or the web-footed effect of the aquatic animal when walking on a morass." The indiarubber is not cut or scarred, for the plates protect it; but the plates are sometimes injured and require constant supervision. It is further remarked that the centre of gravity being low, the engine can "run up hills 1 in 10, or go along at an angle of 35 degrees." The cost of the engines varies, of course, with the size and power ranging from £500 to £1,000 or £1,200. The cost of working depends on the gradient. Running with a full load on fair roads, the average consumption of coal is two pounds per mile for each ton of load, if wood is used six pounds; and the consumption of water is seven pounds for each pound of fuel consumed.

Now the handiness of this instrument is very surprising. It not only moves easily over common roads, up and down stiff gradients; but it winds about, dragging with it the trail of wagons, now sweeping round in a radius of twenty feet, anon wheeling in a semi-circle, and then cutting a figure of eight, like a skater. In one experiment at Edinburgh, "the train was made to turn round in a small circle, like a cavalcade of horses in a circus, until the engine touched the tail of the last waggon; it then went outside and off at a tangent, causing the train to form a figure of eight." The whole performance being in "a sort of meadow covered with short grass." Other experiments with the engine alone showed how perfectly it was under command. At Aberdeen the engine and waggons went up 1 in 7½ easily. Mr. White, a miller at Aberdeen, has sold all his draught horses, and estimates that he saves 50 per cent by using the steamer. An experiment made in Edinburgh showed that the machine could move easily about a ploughed field, and draw after it a load of six tons; then acting as a roller, it smoothed a broad path; and finally, attached to a five-tined cultivator and a pair of harrows, it dragged them over the field and made good part of the mischief committed during the experiment. Here we have a traction engine able to move over compact roads, soft sandy shores, ploughed fields, rough ways; to climb hills of great steepness; and run at rates varying from four to ten miles an hour. The great fact is that the engine is independent of rails, in any shape; and that fact alone ought to make it worthy of the closest attention from the Indian Government. In the sands of Guzerat, on the deep soil of the Central Provinces, and upon the rock of the Deccan it would be, one may presume, invaluable. If really applicable to India—it already does good work in Ceylon—it should supersede all tramways, constructed or contemplated, and not a few of those narrow guage lines and light railways which occupy so large a space in the brains of sanguine men who have large bumps of benevolence and love of admiration, and a combination of bumps which prompts them to revel in expenditure. As regards military purposes, it cannot be doubted that Mr. Thomson's discovery will prove daily to be of increasing importance, not only in time of war but in time of peace.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and family left Poona on Saturday for Mahableshwur.

Staff Assistant Surgeon Duke, of the G Battery 16th Brigade Royal Artillery, met with a serious accident a few days ago at Jubbulpore. He was thrown from his horse and one of his arms was broken by the fall.

It is understood that Captain Holroyd, Director of Public Instruction in the Punjab, is about to go home on a short furlough, and that Mr. G. Pearson, Inspector of the Rawal Pindee Circle, will officiate during his absence.

The successful applicants for the annuities of 1870, granted by the Bengal Madrasi Retiring Fund, are Dr. Murray, Mouat, Craddock, Clifford, Stevenson, and Tucker, of the effective list, and Dr. B. J. Atkinson, of the retired list.

The Government of India [illegible] have declined to sanction an estimate [illegible] Rs. 2,40,131 for the survey of the proposed extension of the Great Southern of India Railway to Tuticorin, and has requested that the estimate should be revised.

Lieutenant Wellman, of the 85th Regiment, Mecan Meer, has met with an accident, which it is feared will probably prove very serious. By a fall from his horse, his spine has been injured.

There appears to be no longer any doubt that the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal will retire in February, and as early in the month as possible, though circumstances may prevent his intention from being carried out till the second or third week of the month.

On the recommendation of the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, the Government of India has sanctioned the appointment of an additional settlement officer on a salary of Rs. 1,200, and an assistant at Rs. 800 per mensem for the province of Oudh, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State.

The "Madras Mail" says that "the Head Assistant of a northern collectorate has been suspended from pay and office for three months for spitting in the face of a peon, causing the public triangles to be brought to his house for the purpose of punishing his own servants, and for assaulting natives in an unbecoming way."

We learn from the "Pioneer" that the Gauge Committee appointed by the Secretary of State have presented their report, and that they recommend the adoption of a narrow gauge for all branch lines of two feet nine inches; one member, Mr. John Fowler, however dissenting so far as to prefer a guage of three feet six inches, as obtains on the Swedish lines.

Mr. Forsyth, we are sorry to learn from the "Pioneer," has, at any rate temporarily, lost the use of his right eye. "This was most probably owing to the glare given off by the snow, which is wont to prove so formidable an enemy to the traveller in high altitudes. Among the troubles incurred from its presence, not the least was that the pasturage was everywhere concealed, entailing much severe labour before food for the day's meal could be procured for the tired animals."

On the afternoon of Tuesday, November 1st, His Excellency the Viceroy paid a visit—accompanied, amongst others, by the Reverend J. Sherring, who is described as "the best cicerone for the occasion in India"—to the magnificent Budhist ruins at Saranath, about six miles from Benares. The morning of that day was spent at the Nundesar, receiving visits and transacting business, and the earlier part of the afternoon in a visit to the college. His Excellency left Benares on Wednesday by the early train *en route* for Dehree.

Referring to a matter that has been the subject of a deal of criticism in the Calcutta papers the "Englishman" of the 2nd says —

"The second scene in Lieutenant-Colonel Mowbray Thomson's case has been played out according to orders from Head Quarters. This officer appeared before the Medical Board on Monday, and it may perhaps interest our readers to hear that the learned doctors were completely taken aback at the utter absurdity of seeing such a hale, strong man appear before them, for examination as to his fitness to remain in the service."

The Railway authorities at Madras are said by one of the local papers to be preparing to lay down a temporary line of railway across the bed of the Cheyair river, over which trains may pass until the broken bridge is restored. It will be probably three or four weeks before this will be available for traffic. "Provision is made for a certain quantity of water passing under the temporary line, but of course a flush in the river would easily sweep it away. It is not expected that the service of night trains can be resumed until this temporary line has been completed."

The question as to whether the rule of compulsory retirement after the age of 55, is applicable to other than gazetted officers, is said to have been finally decided by the Government of Bengal. It appears (says the "Indian Daily News") that a darogah or native inspector attached to the Bengal police, who has passed 55 years of age, was compelled by his superiors to retire from service, according to the rule, and the case was reported to Government. The Lieutenant-Governor, however, held that the rule of compulsory retirement, after the age of 55 years, is not applicable to ministeral officers, but only to uncovenanted gazetted officers.

The news of Yakoob Khan's illness and his withdrawal to Girishk has been confirmed. From the "Pioneer's" columns we learn that "the rebel has retired westward—possibly *en route* for Seistan, the only direction in which he is likely to be received with any sympathy. To the north, it is true, is another rebel, Abdool Rahman, but with him Yakoob Khan has nothing in common, beyond rebellion against the same rule. Nor could he hope for any help from the Russians, for they have repeatedly refused any assistance beyond the nominal subsistence allowance which international courtesy allows to princes in trouble—to Abdool Rahman, with stronger claims upon them and better reasons, for discontent."

THE S. S. BRAZILIAN.

We learn that this vessel left Liverpool on the 11th October, and having encountered a violent gale had to put into Holyhead, having lost three boats, part of her bulwarks and live stock. By telegraph advice she sailed again on the 21st October. The Brazilian brings about 70 passengers. The gale about the 12th October appears to have been a very violent one. The West India and P. S. S. Co.'s American had to put back to Queenstown with decks swept; the ship Proponter put back to Cardiff, and the steamer Christina foundered off the Formby Light.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF 14TH OCTOBER.

Early on Saturday morning, the P. & O. Company's s.s. Sumatra, Captain C. Fraser, arrived in harbour with the English mail of Oct. 14th (and papers and letters via Brindisi of date 15th) on board. The Sumatra left Suez at 11 A.M. on the 23rd, reached Aden at 1-15 A.M. on the 29th, and left for Bombay at a quarter past 10 in the same forenoon. She brings the following passengers :—

From Southampton.—Mr B H Puckle, Mr W Huddlestone, Mr and Mrs Murdoch, Colonel Hodgson, two Misses Gray, Miss Dawson, Mrs W Jameson and two daughters, Colonel and Mrs Gough, infant and European servant, Mr and Mrs R Bullock, Mr and Mrs F Bullock, Mr W B Stainsbury, Colonel Willis, Mr R Scott Moncrieff, Captain and Mrs Grant, Colonel C O B Palmer, Mr W T Davey, Dr and Mrs Richmond, Mr J F Duff, Miss Crossman, Captain and Mrs Bridges, Mr and Mrs Kenny, Mr and Mrs Plowden, Mr Cresswell, Mr W C Clark, Mrs McGrath and infant, Mr J Macnaughton, Colonel Webb, Mr J E Owen, Mr Johnstone Smith, Mr and Mrs G E Watson, Miss Wallace, Colonel H Forbes, Dr C Wiehe, Mr A B Steward, Mr Fitzgerald, Mr and Mrs H W Graham, Mr McAlister, Mrs Forbes, Mrs J Turner and infant, Mrs and Miss Palmer, Messrs E and C Palmer, Mr L E Griffith, Mrs Colonel Wilson and infant, Mr Johnson, Mr Thorpe, Mr Parry, Mr Longford, Mrs H Johnstone, three children and European servant, General and Miss Pott, Mr and Mrs Sym, Major and Mrs Matlean, Colonel and Mrs Holland, Mr and Miss Holland, Mr Ogilvie, Mrs Perry, Miss Moir, Major and Mrs Barter, Colonel and Mrs Mason, Miss Townshend, Miss Barter, Captain and Mrs Watson, Mr Monteath, Mr K J Duncan, Mr F Greenland, Mr C E Horne, Mr R P Irwin, Captain and Mrs Newnham, Mr J A C Hall, Miss Macdonald, Mr and Mrs Middleton, Mr and Miss Urmiston, Sub-Conductor Cameron, Mr J Doug all, Mr Read, and five native servants.

From Malta—Mr McGill.

From Suez—Captain Ridgway, Mr A Money, Captain Macpherson, Mr T Grant, two Misses Grant, Miss Sandys, Mr D Fuchs, Mr H C Langton, Mr H Cooke, Colonel J Young, Mr Steinthal, Mr C Palmer, Mr F Palmer, Colonel Wood, and three deck passengers.

From Aden—Sixteen deck passengers.

POLITICAL LETTER.

[From our own correspondent.]

MANCHESTER, 13TH OCTOBER.

There is still no news of peace in the French run of bad luck. The telegram of good King William report with an inflating "monotony of victorious battle" fought against the most [illegible] that France has at last succeeded in putting in the field. The Red Republic at the advanced guard of the army [illegible] Lyons in the east, [illegible] back the army of the Loire in the north, from Rouen to near Amiens, German columns move about without meeting any serious resistance, and occupy one town after another, collecting supplies at their leisure, while the distracted townspeople and peasantry vainly demand a leader to organize their strength and enable them to repulse the enemy. Still, I venture to say that things do not look quite so black for France as they did a week or ten days ago. The national spirit is getting steadier and more earnest, and the country no longer deludes itself with vain fictions, but has taken courage to face the truth. The reports of the French generals on the battles in the Vosges and at Orleans are marked by a tone of honourable candour; and the troops seem to have stood their ground well, and, though defeated, are not discouraged. The important engagement of Tuesday, which compelled the French to evacuate Orleans and cross to the left bank of the Loire, was decided in favour of the Germans by the superiority of their artillery. In fact, it is the weakness of the artillery in the French army that now mars all the efforts of France to recover a position of equality with her invaders. The immense parks of artillery captured by the Germans at Sedan, Strasbourg, Toul, and Leon, as well as in the battles of the campaign, have left provincial France for the time almost without batteries of field and heavy guns, for nearly all that is left of her regular artillery must be now shut up in Paris and Metz. General Reyan had therefore at Arthenay and Orleans no chance of opposing successfully an army who is not merely very powerful in artillery, but invariably brings it well to the front in every engagement. Indeed, we only hear of one battery on the French side taking part in the fighting. The equipment of new batteries is, of course, a work of time. Still such places as Lyons, Toulon, Rochelle, Brest, and Marseilles, ought to be able to supply large numbers of trained gunners, and there must be masses of field guns somewhere available out of the reach of the Prussians. What has been wanting hitherto has been one will in the Government, and a General capable of executing it. Lyons and Marseilles have been working for themselves, instead of acting in concert with the delegation from the Provisional Government at Tours; and the army has been left without a commander-in-chief. The arrival of Gambetta at Tours has put a new life into the people. Squabbles about Republican principles have been brought to an end, and all political discussions postponed in obedience to the advice of the energetic young Minister, who reminds the nation that now is the time to work and drive out the foreigner, and that domestic disputes may be settled hereafter. Gambetta is no Republican zealot, but a good patriot, and it is a pity he has been locked up in Paris these three weeks, while old incapables like Crémieux and his colleagues have been wasting time of inestimable value at Tours. But Gambetta is not a general, and it is generalship as well as guns that the new levies stand urgently in need of.

If it be true that Bourbaki, who has certainly gone to Tours, is to have the command of the army of the Loire, he may be the man for the work. He is not merely a dashing leader but an able general. You will remember that in the German accounts of the battles round Metz the King of Prussia spoke with special admiration of the ability with which the Imperial Guard was handled; and since the 18th of August Bourbaki has had plenty of opportunities of studying the German tactics in the severe fighting in which Bazaine has not ingloriously exercised his army. Why the Prussians let Bourbaki out of Metz is still a mystery; but it is a plausible solution of the problem that Bismarck really connived at a plot for getting the Prince Imperial conveyed into Metz to remain with the only formidable regular army that France still possesses. According to this story, Bourbaki flatly refused to be accessory to this design, when the Empress revealed it to him, and demanded permission from King William to return within the walls of Metz. This permission seems to have been, after all, refused him, doubtless because it is thought inconvenient that the army in Metz should be fully informed of all that is going on outside; and Bourbaki then determined to make the best of his way to Tours. He has a splendid opportunity now of making for himself a name that will live in history and in the affection of the French people; and the romantic circumstances of his escape from Metz will go far to win for him the sympathy of all classes in the nation. Bourbaki is of Greek, or some say Algerian, origin. He is 54 years old, and owes his rise in the army more to merit than some of the other Imperial generals. He has shown that he can be trusted as a vigorous commander of a corps d'armée; and, if Gambetta has any organising ability, he will probably find in Bourbaki a capital executive chief. The Germans risk a good deal in despising their enemy so far as to push their columns more than 70 miles from Paris; and a daring general ought to be able to make them pay dearly for their temerity by cutting off the Orleans division from communication with the King's army. Garibaldi cannot be trusted to do much; but, as a partisan leader, he may annoy the Prussians exceedingly. It may, in one sense, be good policy for the Provisional Government to encourage this irregular warfare. The peasants, it is evident, want rousing; and there is nothing more likely to exasperate them against the invaders than the system of burning villages and shooting batches of men and women which the Prussians have begun to execute in order to avenge what they choose to call the murders committed by *Francs-tireurs*. There can be no war *à outrance* while the Prussians are civil and merciful to the country-people.

But, of course, re-organisation in the provinces is hopeless unless Paris and Metz can hold out for some time longer, and detain around their walls the bulk of the German host till they can be relieved. There is little to fear yet for Metz. Bazaine's splendid sorties keep the enemy at a safe distance from the fortress; and the besieged have provisions enough to last them for some time to come, besides having the advantage of being sheltered from the weather. Disease, on the other hand, is busy in the besiegers' camp; and the heavy rains of autumn will aggravate the ill effects of what is the weak point in the Prussian military organisation—the deficiency of shelter and of proper sanitary arrangements for the men in camp. As M. Gambetta says, Providence has at last deserted the Prussians, a little weary perhaps of being patronised by that pious and stiff-necked old warrior, King William, and has changed the sunshine of September for wet, cold, and stormy weather which fills Mr. Russell at Versailles, mindful of the Crimean winter, with ominous forebodings. Even the Germans are abating somewhat of their confidence, and the newspapers at Berlin have begun to prepare the people for seeing the winter pass by before Paris is taken. But, if the city does not yield before Christmas, one may fairly hope that the French nation will have collected forces enough to save it from ever being taken at all. What Gambetta says in his proclamation of the strength of the defences, the abundance of supplies, and the excellent spirit animating the people in the capital, is confirmed by the testimony of independent witnesses. Surgeon-Major Wyatt, of the Coldstream Guards, who is in Paris, says the Mobiles from the provinces are fine steady young fellows, such as he would like to get as recruits for our own Guards; and, though the National Guards are not spoken so well of, their time of trial will not come yet, for they only defend the *enceinte*, not the outer forts. It is a good sign of the decay of political animosities that the ultra-radical papers, edited by Blanqui and Félix Pyat, which bitterly assailed the Government and tried to bring about a state of anarchy, have given such disgust to the people that they are no longer published. General Burnside took back to Versailles the other day an excellent impression of the attitude of the Parisians. The armed force under Trochu must consist of at least half a million men, who are assiduously drilled day by day; and, as there is room for the practice of military manœuvres on a large scale within the fortifications, and the foundries cast cannon and the women make ammunition, the time cannot be far distant when the General will have formed out of the excellent material he has at hand a real army that can take the field against the Germans. Let time be afforded to Trochu to do this, and no force the Germans can bring up will be able to maintain the investment of Paris, which is only possible now, because the French troops are for the most part untrained men. But will the provisions last? A "Besieged Resident," in the *Daily News*, says there is a good supply of bread, and 40,000 horses besides the cattle and sheep accumulated. There must, too, be large stores of preserved and salted meats, and there is "enough coffee and sugar to last six months." But the city may be bombarded, and forced to surrender within a month? No effective bombardment, however, is possible till some of the outer forts have been taken. One or two monster guns, placed on the heights at Clamart or Chatillon, might pitch a few shells over the fortifications into that part of the city which is on the left bank of the Seine; but such a partial bombardment would have no effect in reducing the place, though it might of course do some mischief. A regular siege of one or two of the outer forts must therefore be begun, and this will be an affair of some weeks. It is noteworthy that Mr. Russell, who knows what sieges are, speaks in a gloomy tone, though with great caution, of the German prospects as regards the capture of Paris. He tells us, too, that the French show great energy in rubbing earthworks to connect the detached fortifications of the outer line, and that the redoubt of Genevilliers on the west, which they were supposed to have abandoned, is well armed and strongly occupied. What is more, it is clear that in the affair at Villejuif on the 30th the Mobiots fought so well as to win the respect of the enemy; and there seems reason to credit the report that the guns of Mount Valerien and a new redoubt between it and Fort Issy have compelled the Prussians to [illegible] St. Cloud and retire to Versailles. All these considerations make one doubt whether the war is quite over yet. It is still conceivable that Paris will set a noble and inspiriting example to the nation, which may redeem France and make a steady and moderate Republican Government at last possible in that country. Count Bismarck himself seems to feel a little uneasy; for it is not probable that his last circular, in which he describes what will be the probable fate of the population of Paris unless Europe subscribes to save them from starvation, has [illegible] of mere motives of humanity. It looks more like an overture for the renewal of negotiations, and something fresh appears to be going on, the Americans having now supplanted us as mediators between the belligerents.

Mr. Trevelyan, released from the obligations of office, has made a stirring and effective speech this week on army reform, attacking the Duke of Cambridge, and maintaining that the complete subjection of the army to Parliament and the abolition of the system of purchase are the first principles of a reform which shall be radical and popular. There is some sense in plain-speaking of this kind, after the rubbish that has been talked during the last two months by sham reformers of the Lord Elcho class, who want to keep the army as it is, and to introduce in England a conscription that would impress young men of the poorer class into the militia for active service, and make things pleasant for well-to-do young men by exempting them from the ballot on condition of their joining a volunteer corps to do garrison duty in time of war. The objection to a conscription for all classes would be removed if promotion in the regular army were free and open to all ranks. Service in the ranks would not then be so repellant to the majority of young Englishmen; and England would be strong enough to have a foreign policy of her own once more, if she had but a national army, with one strong instead of two weak Reserves, and a National Guard of middle-aged citizens as a last line of defence in place of that Volunteer Service which now specially exempts from active service a large body of those young Englishmen who are specially fitted for it.

The news of the day is the marriage arranged to take place between the Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne. As regards lineage, I suppose the Duke of Argyll will consider that he confers the honour in allow

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE WAR.

By Indo-European Telegraph.

LONDON, 4TH NOVEMBER, 2-30 P.M.

Rivices from Paris, dated the 2nd instant, state that the Government have ordered a vote to be taken to-morrow, whether the Parisians will maintain in power the Government of National Defence.

The Constantinople correspondent of the *Journal de St. Petersburg* announces a rapprochement between Russia and Turkey.

The Empress Eugenie has left Wilhelmshohe.

The transport Crocodile has arrived at Portsmouth.

LONDON, 5TH NOV., 5 P.M.

The voting in Paris on Thursday resulted in 442,000 ayes, and 49,000 noes.

A deputation of the National Guards afterwards congratulated the Government on the result of the voting.

M. Jules Favre said Government had sworn not to yield an inch of territory. This announcement was received with enthusiastic applause.

By British Indian Cable.

LONDON, 5TH NOV., 7-15 P.M.

The Candidature of Prince Amadeus of Italy for the Spanish throne encounters serious opposition in the Cortes, but a majority in his favour is however expected.

The Government at Tours continues to make energetic military preparations.

By Indo-European Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 4TH NOV., NOON.

The tone of the Liverpool Cotton Market today was firmer.

Total weekly sales of Cotton ..	149,000	bales.
,, ,, Surats..	47,000	,,
,, Stock of Cotton	463,000	,,
,, ,, Surats..	304,000	,,
,, weekly import of Cotton	48,000	,,
,, ,, ,, Surats..	13,000	,,

Fair Dhollera, 7d.

LONDON, 4TH NOV., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton market to-day was firm.

Fair Dhollera 7¾d.

The Manchester Market is fair but little doing.

7 lbs. Shirtings 8s. 1¼d.

8¼ ,, ,, 9s. 7¼d.

40's Mule Twist 1s. 0¼d.

Consols 93.

Rentes 52¼.

Arrival from Bombay—Bakeby Hall.

THE OUTWARD BOMBAY MAIL.

The Baroda with the outward Indian mail left Aden for Bombay on the 5th instant at 2 A.M.

By Indian Telegraph.

LATEST FROM CHINA.

HONGKONG, 18TH OCT.

It is stated that Mr. Wade applied to the Admiral for a guard for Tientsin during the winter.

A gunboat, with 10 Marines on board, has been stationed at Newchang, to protect the residents in case of need.

These precautions are looked upon as very inadequate. The Northern Ports cannot be considered safe without troops.

Mr. W. H. Seward has arrived at Japan from America on a visit to China.

HONGKONG, 20TH OCT.

The shore end of the Shanghai cable was laid to-day.

THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

From a letter (dated Oct. 7) of the Florence correspondent of the *Standard*, we cut the following paragraph :—

"The *Perseverance*, generally well informed on all that relates to the Brindisi route to India, tells us that the Italian Government has at length authorised the South Italian Railway Company to continue the line down to the port, and that the company has undertaken that the rails shall be laid and everything in readiness by the end of the month. The distance is rather less than a mile and a half. Although your postal authorities still continue to give the preference to the Marseilles road for the principal mail, the Italians are convinced that the incidents of the war in France must soon turn the scale in their favour, for the German armies will very shortly be in possession of the western provinces, and threaten to intercept all communication with the north. Preparations for the eventful transfer of the entire service to the Italian line are now being actively pushed forward. The last supplementary mail, owing to a stoppage on the Bo[illegible], missed the steamer at Brindisi, and was thus kept back for a whole week; a striking proof, as the *Pe[illegible]ance* observes, of the error committed in not stipulating when the contract was passed with the Southern Railway Company, that a steamer should always be kept ready [illegible] such mishaps, which are likely to be of more frequent occurrence during the winter months. This matter requires immediate attention."

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S BUDGET.

THE FINANCE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The report of the Finance Committee on the Municipal Commissioner's budget for 1871 has been circulated to the Justices of the Peace.

It was to be expected the greater number of the items call for no remark from the committee, and are followed by the phrase "this item may stand;" so that to publish the whole of the lengthy document would be a tax upon the patience of our readers. We simply pick out from the report the items which the committee think ought not to be sanctioned, and any remarks of interest to the general public :—

In reference to item 19, "Plant and Stores," Rs. 34,000. The committee recommend that 75 instead of 400 scavengers' carts be sanctioned, whereby this item may be reduced to Rs. 29,500; should necessity arise for any additional carts, the Municipal Commissioner can apply for a supplementary grant.

Item 28, contribution to Agri-Horticultural Society, Rs. 15,000. The committee recommend that this grant be omitted.

Item 30, contribution towards Primary Education, Rs. 10,000. The committee consider that in the present state of the municipal finances it is inexpedient to make this grant.

Item 31, contribution towards working of the Contagious Diseases Act, Rs. 40,000.—The committee consider that the Act would be worked more economically if the suggestion of the committee appointed by Government and contained in their report dated the 17th August 1868, were carried out; vide following extract, para. 3:—

"The committee are of opinion that as in Bombay the Municipality have a large and well organised Health Department, with an experienced medical officer at its head, it is highly desirable that the general superintendence of the machinery for working the Act be left to him. The committee are of opinion that the Act will thus be more efficiently and economically worked than by a new and separate Government agency. The officers of the Municipality are directly and personally interested in and responsible for the health of the town, and they have to aid them subordinates intimately acquainted with every nook and corner of this crowded city. No separate Government agency could be expected to have the same interest or experience."

The number of prostitutes registered has been far less than the original estimate. The committee think, that the expense might be reduced to at least [illegible] and accordingly recommend a grant of Rs. 20,000.

Item 34, further advance to be lent to the Water Works Fund, Rs. 30,000. This grant was proposed to meet the deficit between the income and the expenditure in the "Water Works Fund;" but on reference to the remarks on item 40 it will be seen that the advance need only be to the extent of Rs. 22,240, which the committee recommend.

Item 35, Sinking Fund and interest on proposed loan of seven lakhs, Rs. 56,000.—Referring to statement No. 21 the committee are of opinion that items No. 1, 4, 5, and 9 are at present unnecessary. With respect to item 10, for new stables at Camatipoora, Foras Road, the committee, in appending a memo. from the Commissioner (see appendix B), are of opinion that the stables for municipal cattle should be provided in each ward, as it seems absolute waste of labour to mass a large number of cattle at any one place, as some portions of the wards are at a considerable distance from the stables; and they therefore recommend that the proposal contained in that memo. be adopted and sanctioned. Withdrawing, therefore, items 1, 4, 5, and 9, the total of the new works from loan is reduced to Rs. 5,30,500. The Interest and Sinking Fund on this sum may accordingly be reduced to Rs. 42,440.

Item 40, construction and repair of buildings, Rs. 8,000.—This may stand over until the additional water-supply works are in progress. This item being struck out will reduce the amount of contribution from municipal fund to Rs. 22,240.

Item 45, Police and Fire-engine charges, of Rs. 3,91,620.—The committee think that, considering that the expenditure under this head in 1865 when the cost of the entire police establishment was defrayed out of imperial revenue, amounted to Rs. 3,19,045, an effort should be made to curtail this expenditure. It seems that an outlay of Rs. 44,760 has to be incurred in providing quarters for the police force, and the attention of the Commissioner of Police should be drawn to this item with a view to its being reduced. Considering that Government have imposed upon the Municipality the responsibility of paying the Police and Fire Brigade establishments, and also the maintenance of the police hospital, it is not unreasonable to ask from Government grants of land whereon to erect barracks and police stations. These grants would virtually relieve the Municipality from the large outlay it has to incur annually on account of rent. The committee think it desirable to append copy of the Municipal Commissioner's letter to Government on this subject, No. 3629A, dated 22nd September last, for the information of the Bench. The present police rate is inadequate to meet the expenditure, and the committee therefore recommend that it be supplemented by a contribution from the municipal fund of Rs. 72,534.

Under estimate of income, item 17, police rate Rs. 3,26,628, the committee remarks—For the reasons stated by the committee in their remarks on item 45 of the estimate of expenditure, they deprecate any increase in the police rate, and think it desirable to continue the present rate at 2 per cent. The estimate of income must therefore be reduced to Rs. 2,41,432.

THE COURT MARTIAL ON ENSIGN G. P. GILBERT, 3-60TH RIFLES.

The Madras papers to hand contain the first instalment of the proceedings of this court martial, which began its work at Madras on the 1st inst. The Court was composed of a president and ten members. Colonel H. W. Parish, C.B., H. M.'s 45th Regt. of Foot (Sherwood Foresters), was president, and Colonel J. F. Shakespear, Judge Advocate. The charge, to which Ensign Gilbert pleaded not guilty, was as follows :—

"Insubordination in having at Bellary on the 19th September 1870 at a parade of the battalion under arms, disobeyed the lawful command of Lieutenant Colonel Henry Friend Kennedy, his superior officer commanding the parade, by refusing to advance when ordered to do so, saying in a loud voice, 'No, I will be damned if I do,' or words to that effect; at the same time throwing his sword violently away. The above being in breach of the articles of war."

Ensign Gilbert was assisted by Mr. Gould, barrister-at-law.

The prosecutor, Colonel Kennedy, made no opening statement, but presented himself for examination as a witness, and having been sworn, deposed as follows :—

On 19th September last at Bellary I was exercising the battalion on parade. I had been practising them at the attack and defence of some field works recently erected, and at which there was to be a sham fight two days afterwards, and when I was to act as Brigadier commanding the attacking party—the 60th Rifles to be divided by wings, one in each brigade. Towards the end of the drill of instruction, I sent three companies to skirmish and take up position close to the field work which was mounted with heavy guns. With the remaining five companies, there were eight in all, I advanced in direct echelon of companies from the left, purposing under cover of my skirmisher's fire to advance and form line on my leading company, in small dry water course, about 300 yards from an 8-inch howitzer mounted on a barbette immediately in my front. On arriving at the front, I ordered "Form line on the leading company," it was Captain Borthwick's. Immediately on the order, Captain Borthwick's company halted in the water course as I wished, and simultaneously the base markers placed themselves in the usual manner. I superintended the alignment from the point of appin on the left. Color Sergeant Lynch, the coverer or outer marker, placed himself some slight distance too much to his right, so that had I prolonged the line on that base I could not have availed myself of the cover afforded by the hollow, and I directed him to move to the left. Meanwhile the coverer of Ensign Gilbert's company ran out and aligned himself on the base point. I at once gave the word, 'Steady,' and went to the rear of that company, intending to open fire, company by company at the field work, over my skirmishers in front of the line lying down. Just at this time, and when I thought Capt. Borthwick would have dressed his company, I heard him call out to his men to dress. I went to the left of the line, a pace or two from me, when I observed that at a distance of five or six files from the outward flank of Captain Borthwick's company, there was a hollow in the line, the men being as it were thrust back. This was occasioned by Ensign Gilbert standing there, close to the men. Sergeant Lynch, the coverer, from whom Ensign Gilbert should have dressed his company, stood with covered arms at a distance of about six or seven paces from Ensign Gilbert, the sergeant standing opposite to the second or third file, or inner flank of Ensign Gilbert's company. This loss of distance was occasioned by looseness of files of Captain Borthwick's company, his men feeling to the left during their dressing. Seeing the impossibility of Captain Borthwick dressing his men with Ensign Gilbert in that position, I said, "Ensign Gilbert is in your way." At this moment I was close to Captain Borthwick. Then addressing Ensign Gilbert I said, "Dress up, if you please, sir," and not seeing an immediate response I added, "Dress up, if you please, sir; you are in Captain Borthwick's way, he cannot dress his company." Ensign Gilbert then moved towards the coverer, Sergeant Lynch, but instead of stopping there to dress his company, he walked away through the line and stood behind the left of his company. I could not think whether this act of his was the result of misapprehension of my meaning or obstinacy. I paused for a short time, some few seconds, and in measured tone said, "Ensign Gilbert, dress your company;" he at once came back, placing himself as nearly as possible in the position in which he had before stood in reference to Captain Borthwick's men. I was astonished at the act and did not know to what cause to attribute it. I at once rode some five or six paces nearer to Ensign Gilbert, placing myself at a distance of about three yards to his left rear. I addressed him thus, in a clear firm manner: "Dress your company, if you please, sir; advance, if you please, sir; dress up, if you please, sir." These orders of mine if obeyed at all, were complied with in such a manner as to throw authority at defiance. Repeated orders were given by me to that effect and with like result. At this time Color Sergeant Lynch stood with covered arms facing Ensign Gilbert. I still clung to the hope that Ensign Gilbert in some way misunderstood me, and I thus addressed the Color Sergeant—who is an old non-commissioned officer and drill sergeant of battalion—"Color Sergeant, tell Ensign Gilbert where to place himself to dress his company." The sergeant in once, in a most respectful way, said, "Dress up, if you please, sir." To the best of my belief Ensign Gilbert did not move. I then said, "Ensign Gilbert, advance," and seeing he did not move, I added the words, "Quick march." Instantly Ensign Gilbert made a half turn towards me and said in a loud tone of voice, "I'll be damned if I do," at the same time throwing away his sword to his right front. At once without moving I said, "Color Sergeant, take a file of men and take Ensign Gilbert at once to his quarters under close arrest." The sergeant and men acted on the moment. Just as the party were in front of the line and on the eve of marching off, Ensign Gilbert made a momentary pause, and, taking off waistbelt and scabbard flung them away. The party at once marched off. When they had got about a hundred yards to the front of the line, Captain Algar who is the captain of Ensign Gilbert's company, and an officer in whom I had great reliance, rode up towards me from the right of the line, and I called him to me and said, "Ride after the escort, and if Ensign Gilbert promises to accompany you to his quarters under close arrest, you are to halt the escort." Captain Algar did as I ordered and presently the escort returned. I should like to add that other movements followed without any interruption until the battalion was dismissed. I have nothing more to say about the charge, but I should like to mention one or two matters which occured before this business.

The Court decided not to hear any thing that had no direct reference to the charge.

Cross-examination by the Prisoner—Did I go away quietly with the escort? Perfectly so.

Did I refuse to go to my quarters, or to give up my sword as is the usage in the service?—The prisoner did not refuse to go to his quarters; as I have already stated he threw his sword away.

Was I asked, or did I refuse to give up my sword?—He was not asked to give up his sword.

Was my company next to Captain Borthwick's?—It was.

Had you taken away my company from my command that morning?—At the moment immediately preceding the formation of line from direct echelon I had been advancing in direct echelon of companies for some distance, Captain Borthwick's company and Ensign Gilbert's followed. Observing that the companies had thrown up their right too much during their advance, I ordered them to halt and lie down, unexplained to the men and officers that through their error we were enfiladed from the field work. I ordered Captain Borthwick to throw back his right, he was somewhat tardy. He did it on a wrong principle and I superintended it myself, and desired all other companies to conform to the movement.

The Court closed here for a few minutes, and on reopening the President said—The Court considers that the witness is entering entirely too much into details.

The witness continued—Captain Algar who acted as junior Major gave some order to Ensign Gilbert, and repeated it two or three times at a distance of 20 paces. There was some confusion in Ensign Gilbert's company, caused as it seemed to me by that officer failing to understand his captain, and I said, "Go do it, yourself, please sir," speaking to Captain Algar. "He cannot do it, he does not know how," alluding to Ensign Gilbert. In no other way did I take away Ensign Gilbert's company from him.

Have you not frequently on parade taken the command of my company and even exposed me to the indignity of giving the command of it to a Sergeant?—Until the 19th of Sept., owing to Ensign Gilbert's absence from the battalion and other causes, I had not met him on parade for six months. I have no recollection of ever having removed him from command of a company, but probably I have done so on some occasion when I may have found him incapable. In that event a sergeant would have commanded it, unless I had a spare officer to send.

Has it been your common practice on parade to remove your officers from the command of companies and hand the command over to sergeants?

The Court was closed to take the question into consideration, when it reopened, the Court decided not to allow the question to be put.

The prisoner repeated the question, slightly modified, but the Court would not admit it.

The Court then adjourned at 4 p.m., and was to sit again at 11 o'clock next morning.

BOMBAY.

The Band of H. M. S. Forte will play as usual at the Apollo Bunder this evening.

Cholera Cases.—On Friday two natives were attacked with cholera, one at the market and another at Walkeshwur; the latter died the same day

The Parsee Gymnasium.—As we announced the other day a gymnastic display will be given this afternoon on the Esplanade, in connection with the Parsee Gymnastic Institution. A good tamasha is expected.

Poor Box.—The Chief Magistrate acknowledges with thanks ten rupees from Mr. John Z. Hewett, of Rajcote, on behalf of Khan Shree Kumaloodin Khanjee, Chief of Batwa, contributed to the Fort Police Court poor-box.

A Salute of eleven guns was fired from the saluting battery on Saturday at 6 P.M., on account of the departure to England per P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Ellora, of Commodore Sir Leopold Heath, K.C.B., late senior officer of H. M.'s naval forces in India.

Small Cause Court.—The Small Cause Court was reopened on Saturday, and a large number of cases were disposed of but none of them possessed any public interest. Mr. Spencer and the two other Judges of the Court will distribute among themselves the cases of the first Judge's court, during his absence to Europe.

Native Chiefs.—Shreemunt Maharaj Jayramsing, Chief of Wardwan, in Kattywar, arrived here on Friday with about three hundred followers. He has taken up his abode temporarily in a bungalow at Tardeo. A Chief of Bhownuggur, Shree Jeysing, arrived here on the same day from a pilgrimage to Benares with about ninety attendants. He will stop in the bungalow of Ramlal at Tardeo for a few days, and will then return to Bhownuggur.

Parsee Opera, Concert, &c.—Mr. Nusserwanjee Dorabjee Apyakhtyar's opera, "concert and burlesque company (for Indian music) made their *debut* at the Grant Road Theatre on Saturday evening last. As was anticipated, all parts of the house were crowded, by Parsees and Hindoos, and such a spectacle must have proved gratifying to the talented *artiste* who undertook such a novel entertainment. An efficient band was in attendance. The entertainment commenced with a series of Guzerati songs accompanied by native musical instruments. Some of these were rendered in a very pleasing manner and were received with frequent applause by the audience. We may add that all these songs were original and composed by Mr. Nusserwanjee Dorabjee. The first part was followed by a burlesque, consisting of an Ethiopian ballet. This excited considerable amusement and was vociferously encored. It was a pity there was not more of this in the programme, and we would suggest that in the next performance the manager should curtail the number of songs and by way of variety throw in more of burlesque. The operatic representation of Roostom and Sorab, in which Mr. Nusserwanjee and his pupil Mr. Maneckjee Barbhya took the two principal parts, was well performed; and taking into consideration the difficulties attendant upon such a novel representation, the arrangement of the music upon English principles, and the want of professional singers to sustain minor parts, we may say this first attempt was a success. We have no doubt but that these performances will bear a number of repetitions. The scenery and dress were well suited to the occasion, and the impression produced upon the audience, making all allowances for the novelty of the thing, was very favourable. It is to be trusted the next performance on Saturday first will be an improvement and as largely patronised. The Hon'ble Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, one of the patrons, was present; but the Hon'ble Muneguldas Nathoobhoy, owing to indisposition, was unable to attend.

We hear that the D-18 Royal Artillery which was to leave Kirkee on the 10th for Neemuch, and the B-E Royal Artillery on the 15th for Mhow, will not move for the present. Both these batteries will leave Kirkee together on a future date instead of separately.—*Poona Observer*, Nov. 5.

We hear that Mr. C. B. Prichard, of the Bombay Civil Service, has been appointed by Government to enquire into the Public Works Department at Poona, Kirkee, and other stations of the Poona division. Mr. Prichard has just completed his report on the Public Works of the Khandeish Districts.—*Ibid.*

Mr. Havelock, the Revenue and Police Commissioner of the Southern Division, will leave this day (5th) with his establishment for the districts. On Monday next the Revenue Commissioner's camp will be at Mahara or Mohol, in the Sholapoor districts, and afterwards proceed to Kulladghee, and from thence to North Canara.—*Ibid.*

The Government of Bengal, in the Public Works Department, Railway Branch, in communication with that of Bombay, has suggested to the Board of Agency of the E. I. Railway Company the necessity of adopting a uniform rate for the conveyance of ordnance, commissariat, and other Government stores, and that the rates to be fixed are to be those charged by the Great India Peninsular Railway Company in Bombay, viz., the second class rate for stores, and fifth class rates for gunpowder. The Board of Agency, however, is said to have objected to this on the ground that in this part of India, Government stores are conveyed according to the wishes of the department to which the stores belong. If, for instance, a department wishes to have their stores conveyed at the first class rates (according to the nature of the goods), the railway company would do so, whereas in Bombay all stores are conveyed by rail at the same rates, viz., the second class rates, whatever the nature of the stores may be. As regards the rate for conveying gun-powder, the Government would probably be a loser in adopting the principle of a uniform system of a fifth class rate. The Board of Agency has, therefore, suggested that the principle of the mileage rate now charged by the East India Railway Company, which appears to be advantageous both to Government and the company, should be adopted by the railway companies. The Government, in considering the question in all its bearings, has approved of the principle and has intimated it to the Secretary of State for India.—*Indian Daily News.*

HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

We learn from an official return that on Saturday there were in all 224 prisoners working out their sentences in the House of Correction. They had been sentenced as follows :—85 by the High Court, 4 by the Court of Petty Sessions, 112 by the Magistrates of Police, 22 by Military Courts Martial, and 1 by Naval Court Martial. 157 of the prisoners were natives, and 67 Europeans.

THE MYSTERIOUS DEATH OF A MARWAREE BOY.

Dr. Hewlett, coroner, on Saturday resumed an enquiry into the circumstances connected with the death of a Marwaree boy, Sella Lukha, who on the morning of the 29th ult. was found lying dead in an uncovered box in a shop at Middle Colaba. Dr. Gray, who was the only witness examined this day (Saturday), said that he had made a *post mortem* examination of the body, and on the 3rd instant had made in company with Dr. Lyon a chemical analysis of the contents of the stomach. They found opium to be present in large quantities. He was of opinion that the death had been caused by a poisonous dose of opium, and that it was highly improbable that such a high quantity of opium could have been administered to him against his will. The Coroner again adjourned the case for further enquiry.

A EUROPEAN SEAMAN SENTENCED TO BE FLOGGED.

At the Fort Police Court on Saturday, William Davis, a European seaman, was charged before Mr. Connon with stealing a silver watch, value Rs. 20, belonging to Henry Butcher, also a seaman. On Friday last complainant missed the watch and reported the circumstance to Mr. Inspector Smith, who arrested Davis. The watch had been pledged by the prisoner with John Thompson, Barman Bombay Harbour, who gave it up to Mr. Smith. The magistrate convicted the prisoner and sentenced him to receive twelve stripes.

POLICE CASES.

False Measure.—Ismael Peerbhoy, a hawker, was charged before Mr. Showell, with having in his possession without satisfactory excuse a false measure of capacity. He was fined Rs. 15, with the alternative of ten days' imprisonment.

Thefts.—Ahmed Adamjee, a calasee, was charged with stealing two bottles of beer belonging to the P. & O. Company, and was sentenced by Mr. Showell to fourteen days' imprisonment.—Mr. Showell sentenced on Saturday one Tookaram Jeewa to receive ten stripes for stealing a brass pot and other articles.—Luxmon Rama was sentenced by the same magistrate to receive twenty stripes, on a charge of stealing five pieces of leather belonging to Ismael Sanoo.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Ellora, Captain J. N. Hector, sailed yesterday for Aden and Suez with the following additional passengers :—

For Southampton—Mrs Tanner and infant.

For Suez—Mr and Mrs Wallace and two infants.

SHIPPING AND PASSENGERS.

The s. s. Phlox, Captain Baker, arrived on Saturday last from Diu with the following passengers :—Major J. De Albuquerque, and Mr. H. B. Major.

The ship Dilawar, 1,304 tons, Captain Bailie, sailed yesterday for London via Havre, with a cargo of 1,414 bales of cotton, 1,237½ cwts. of coffee, 8,013¦ cwts. of rapeseed, 2,572 cwts. of linseed, 249½ cwts. of horns, 13 cwts. of gums, 53 cwts. of ivory, and 854 cwts. of galls.

The s. s. Bushire, Captain J. C. Sharp, arrived on Saturday last from the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Mr. and Mrs. Moore, Captain Merewether, Mr. Quames, Mr. Nolke, Lieutenant-Colonel Gibbard, Mr. Plunkett, and seventy-one deck passengers.

THE STABBING CASE.

It may be remembered that on the night of the 7th October last, between 10 and 11 o'clock, a serious affray took place among a number of European and African seamen, in a tavern called the "Sailors' Return," in Dobie Talao, and that in the heat of quarrel one of them named Thomas Brown drew a knife and stabbed William Scott, a European seaman, lately a boatswain of the American ship Navada, making a deep wound on his left side. Brown was arrested the following morning on the roof of a tavern in Duncan Road by Constable Framjee Bhickajee. On Saturday last he was placed in the Fort Police Court before Mr. Nana Morojee, third magistrate, and was charged with voluntarily causing hurt to William Scott on the night of the 7th with an instrument for cutting or wounding.

Prosecutor said—I was until lately a boatswain of the American ship Navada, and now out of employ. I know prisoner Thomas Brown. On the night of the 7th October last, between 10 and 11 o'clock, I was in a tavern called "Sailors' Return," in Chundunwady. Witness Daniel Brady and others of the ship's company were with me on the occasion. The whole of the ship's company were singing and otherwise amusing themselves in the said tavern, when two negroes, not now here, came in and enquired of the company if they, the company, wished to see some fun. The company replied in the negative, saying that they had sufficient of their own fun. One of the negroes took up two tumblers from a table in the room where we were, and walked to the front door, and threw one of them at the tavern keeper, Antonio F. Lawrence. It struck him on his right cheek and wounded him. Lawrence on this left the company and went away, I don't know where to. Immediately one of my shipmates, by name Nathaniel Franklin Amazon, went out to the front door to see what was the matter, and prisoner, whom I then saw for the first time at the front door, attacked him and struck him blows. On this I went up to them, and tapping prisoner on his right shoulder to pacify him spoke to him, "My good man, do not raise any disturbance. We do not wish to have a disturbance in the house." On this stretching his left hand, prisoner struck me a blow on my mouth. Just as he struck the blow, I saw a knife in his right hand, and he stabbed me with it on my left side. I became insensible. I recovered my senses in about three quarters of an hour afterwards, and found myself on the upper storey of the tavern. I found all my clothes saturated with blood. In about an hour or an hour and a-half, police constable Framjee Bhickajee came up, and I informed him of all that had taken place, and he sent me to the European General Hospital with a native policeman. This was at about 12 o'clock. Here my wound was dressed and I left the hospital. I again went to the hospital the next morning. Before doing so I went to the Dhobee Talao chowkey at about 8 o'clock, and I saw all the three negroes there. Within prisoner's hearing I identified him as the person who had stabbed me as above stated. On this prisoner said he had stabbed me. I can give no reason whatever as to why prisoner stabbed me as he did on the aforesaid night. I had not seen the prisoner before that night, and have had no quarrel with him whatever. I was laid up at the hospital from the 8th to 19th ult., on which latter day I was discharged, not because I was quite well but on account of some sickness prevailing in the hospital. I am not yet able to go about my work of boatswain and I do still feel severe bodily pain.

Framjee Bhickajee said—I am a police constable and do duty in the Dhobie Talao section of the C Division. I know complainant and the prisoner. On the night of the 7th of October last, having received certain information I went to a tavern called the "Sailors' Return," in Chundunwady. Here I saw complainant in a buggy, and I sent him to the European General Hospital along with a native police sepoy. I examined complainant's person and observed that there was a long cut on his left side near the lower ribs. His clothes had blood on them. I also observed that his shirt which he then had on, had also been cut, and this exactly corresponded with the wound. Having had information from some sailors I went over to the "Prince Albert Tavern," situated at the corner of Duncan Road. Witness Collins was with me. This was at about 2 o'clock the following morning. I went into the tavern, and on search found prisoner on the roof of it. I took him up and brought him downstairs, and Collins identified him as the person complained of as having stabbed complainant. On this prisoner admitted having stabbed the man. One of the inmates of the "Prince Albert Tavern" at the same time gave over to me in the prisoner's presence the knife, saying he had taken it out of prisoner's coat pocket to cut tobacco. Prisoner on this said it was his knife and that he had cut the man, meaning complainant, with that knife. I took the prisoner to the Dhobie Talao chowkey. Complainant came over to the chowkey at about 8 o'clock the same morning and identified prisoner as the person who had stabbed him the previous night. On this prisoner admitted having done so. I then took complainant to the European General Hospital, where he was laid up for some days.

After the examination of several other witnesses, the magistrate committed the prisoner to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

FURTHER SUBSCRIPTION TO H. M. S. "CAPTAIN" WIDOW AND ORPHAN FUND.

	Rs.	a.
H. E. the Viceroy, H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, and others at Simla	1,166	0
Lecot and Company*	100	0
J. B. Pennington, Esq.*	10	0
G. A. Gajputte Row*	50	0
Amount collected in the Master Attendant's Office, and Shipping*	157	0
S. B. Kemp, Esq.*	20	0
R. W. Lodwick, Esq.*	20	0
H. W. Wellesley, Esq.*	15	0
John Rose, Esq.*	10	0
A. Grey, Esq.*	10	0
C. A. Roberts, Esq.*	25	0
Amount received from S. W. Moscrop, Esq., being past proceeds of an entertainment at the Banqueting Hall*	226	0
Lieut.-Col. Maitland, Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Men of 79th Cameronian Highlanders	477	0
Colonel Hankey and Officers 83rd Regiment.	105	0
Colonel Whitehall and Officers 23rd Native Infantry	35	0
Major General Sir George Malcolm, K.C.B., and Officers of General and Personal Staff.	145	0
Colonel Fitzwygram and Officers 15th Hussars	135	0
Colonel Franklin, C.B., and Officers Royal Artillery	65	8
Colonel Bowen and Officers of 3rd Regiment Native Infantry	31	0
Treacher and Company	50	0
George Ingle	50	0
Edward H. Bittin	50	0
G. W. Watson & Co.	50	0
P. Grant & Son	10	0
G. Nicoli & Co.	30	0
Jno. Muirhead	5	0
C. B., a friend	10	0
D. S. Kemp & Co.	40	0
G. Gonsalves	2	0
J. H. Glaskin	2	0
A. Denuhin	5	0
C. W.	2	0
W. C. Davis	10	0
P. M. Jones	2	0
R. P. B.	1	0
Pallonjee Pestonjee, of Adelphi Hotel	10	0
M. J.	10	0
O. G. M.	3	0
H. E. Julay	10	0
E. Company 108th Regiment	40	0
Commander Parsons, Officers, and ship's company H. M. S. Dryad	187	0
Further subscriptions from Officers of Municipal Commission	34	8
Major Edward Millman	20	0
G. B. Spring	15	0
E. T. Leith	10	0
A. Rogers	30	0
G. F. Henry, collected on board the s. s. Orissa	66	0
Subscriptions from the Station of Bolarum	298	3
	3,855	3
Amount previously advertised..	10,823	3
Total..	14,678	6

Bombay, 4th November 1870.

*These collections are from Madras.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

Kurrachee, 6th Nov., 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom via Russia, 5th Nov., 6-20 P.M.; via Turkey, 3rd Nov., 11-45 A.M. From Continent of Europe, via Russia, 5th Nov., 2-22 P.M.; via Turkey, 5th Nov., 4-50 P.M.; America via Russia, 6th Nov., 12-45 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; lines beyond clear; Persian line right to London.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—6TH NOV. 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 5th Nov., 6-20 P.M. Greenwich time. Time in transit, 9 hours 41 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 5th Nov., 7-10 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 16 hours 53 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 5th Nov., 2-52 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 6 hours 2 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 5th Nov., 8-40 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 12 hours 20 minutes.

America via Red Sea, 5th Nov., 5 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 20 hours 39 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 5th to 8 P.M. of the 6th Nov. is as follows :—

	To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From	Kurrachee	0 2	0 1
,,	Calcutta	25 29	5 29
,,	Madras	27 35	22 54
,,	Galle	75 18	3 25

BOMBAY WATER SUPPLY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE TIMES."

Sir,—With reference to the statement contained in the letter of your Bombay correspondent which appeared in *The Times* of the 12th inst., to the effect that the water supply of that city from the Vehar Waterworks (which I constructed for the Government of India in 1856-57) had become inadequate to the requirements of the increased population of 1870, I beg to observe that, having in view "the extraordinarily rapid rate at which the population of Bombay was even then increasing"—from 250,000 in 1833 to 690,000 in 1855,—"and the incalculable larger ratio in which it might be expected to be further increased on the completion of the great trunk lines of railway then in progress, and converging on the harbour of Bombay from all parts of the interior," I designed the Vehar works "with a special view to the necessity of their further extension as the population increased," and that they are now capable of being so increased as to render them adequate to the water supply of a population of more than a million and a half.

The two parallel ranges of low hills which, with the salt marsh they enclose, constitute the island of Bombay are merely prolongations of the boundary ranges of the valley of the Goper, in the adjoining island of Salsette; and the present source of supply consists of an artificial lake, which I formed by damming up a portion of that valley at Vehar, about 14 miles north of Bombay. This reservoir contains storage room for 1,800,000,000 gallons, and covers a surface of 1,400 acres, with a *maximum* depth of 80ft., at an elevation of 180ft. above the mean level of Bombay. In the discussion which followed a paper I read on these works at the Leeds meeting of the British Association, in 1858, Mr. Malet informed the section that "this reservoir was four times larger than any artificial lake that had been formed for engineering purposes up to that date."

The supply main where it emerges from the Vehar lake is 41 inches in diameter, but at the sluice house it bifurcates into two mains, each of 32 inches in diameter, both of which were to be eventually continued into Bombay. Only one was laid in the first instance, as that sufficed for the then requirements of the population, and thus by laying the twin main alongside the first the supply might be doubled at any time.

I also designed a large eventual increase in the sources of supply; for the high ground in which the Goper takes its rise affords five admirable sites for storage reservoirs, all immediately adjoining Vehar, two of which, the basins of Vehar and Poway, are as large as lakes; the third was the "Merole reservoir," to be formed by damming up the valley of the Goper immediately below the Vehar reservoir; the fourth, "the Upper Vehar reservoir," proposed to be formed by damming up the upper portion of the valley of the Goper; and the fifth, or "Toolsee reservoir," was to be in the immediate neighbourhood of the celebrated cave temples of Kenerry, at the head of an adjoining valley, and would have to be connected with the Goper series of reservoirs by a short length of syphon main. All these five reservoir sites are shown in the maps accompanying my paper on these works published in the Transactions of the Institution of Civil Engineers, Session 1857-58, but only one of the five (that of Vehar) has been formed up to the present time.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

4, Westminster-chambers. H. Conybeare.

MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCESS LOUISE.

We have authority for stating that a marriage has been arranged between her Royal Highness the Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne. If we are correctly informed, this announcement will not take by surprise a considerable circle of the highest class, in which such a union has been anticipated as more than probable. It is sufficiently obvious, considering the exceptional character of the alliance, that it is, in the strictest sense of the term, one of affection; and it has received the deliberate assent of her Majesty, who has now, as she has always done, made the happiness of her daughter her principal consideration. And the Queen has the more readily assented to enlarge the circle of choice, since she has not failed to recognise those qualities of the noble Lord, which have rendered him worthy of the hand of a Princess of England.

Her Royal Highness Princess Louisa Caroline Alberta is the fourth daughter of the Queen, and was born at Buckingham Palace on 18th May, 1848. The Princess is a lady of a very graceful presence, and—if so familiar a word may be used—of most gracious and engaging manner. She is, of course, as accomplished as the highest culture could render her; and she has, besides, developed something more than artistic tendencies in regard to drawing, painting, and sculpture. Some specimens of her taste and execution in both branches of art are even now to be seen at an exhibition of pictures which is devoted to aid the funds for the relief of the sick and wounded in the war. It is understood that her Royal Highness has also decided literary taste, and is so assiduous a reader as to be in some sense a student. Her amiability of disposition is well known in the circle of the Court, and is vouched by what may be called her popularity with every member of the Royal family

going on in the neighbourhood of Peltre, Colombe, and Mercy-le-Haut. St. Quentin is firing. On our immediate foreposts the Chassepot fire is very keen. I will write again as soon as the day's work is finished.

PARIS UNDER THE SIEGE.

[FROM THE "DAILY TELEGRAPH'S" SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

PARIS, Oct. 6.

"Les jours se suivent et se ressemblent." This is the very dullest and most monotonous of sieges. Not a shell to enliven us; not a shower of rain or a cloudy sky to break the serene brightness of uninterrupted sunshine by day and clear moonshine by night; nothing in the shape of serious fighting to raise our hopes or plunge us into deeper despair; not an attempted *sauute* to carry us out to Belleville, or make us fancy that blood will be shed in the historical Faubourg St. Antoine; not a single man, civil or military, who stands out from the ruck of his gasconading fellow-citizens; not a newspaper—with, perhaps, the exception of the *Debats*—which writes words of truth and soberness. Food may be still obtained with ease by the rich—without extraordinary difficulty by the poor, to whom, at all times, meat is an unusual delicacy. I have read that the city of London consumes daily as much meat as all the urban populations of France put together. The French are notoriously great economists of animal food, and, with their skill and thrift in cooking, they contrive to utilise and make soup and *ragoûts* out of bones and bits of gristle which our poorest cottier's wife would throw into the pig-trough. Given a population of two millions in Paris, and it is probable that they would exist longer upon short commons without murmuring than half the same number of souls in London. One thing, at least, we are promised—to wit, that neither wine, oil, bread, nor sardines shall fail us. I have a very shrewd suspicion that long before the month of October shall have run its course beef will be a curiosity, and muttou an exception; while horse and ass will be our staple of general food. The *Liberté* the other night announced that a butcher upon the Buttes Montmartre had for sale two quarters of an ass, on one of which was written, "Ane nommé Bismarck, âgé de trois ans." "It is notorious," adds the same journal, "that ass is one of the most delicate of meats. Pamphlets were published during the seventeenth century which establish that a saddle of ass was held by the refined gourmands of that age to be the most exquisite of dishes." Butter has long passed out of sight; every kind of grease and lard, qualified to serve as a culinary substitute for butter, has been eagerly bought up, and is hardly to be got for love or money. Rice, macaroni, vermicelli, split peas, arrowroot, Indian corn flour, essence of meat, cheese, potted meats, all kinds of salt and dried meat, such as hams and bacon—tea, coffee, sugar, dried fruits and many other similar condiments, are objects of universal research.

It is curious to remark how generally even the poorest French householders have laid in a little store of provisions wherewith they may hold hunger at bay. "Lone women," who, if they had been English, would never have owned a *bifteck de bangeur* for 100f. in their lives, have a little treasure of flour and macaroni garnered away somewhere in their cupboards, and will be able to hold out stoutly to the last, unless there shall arrive a day of wrath, with which we are threatened by many croakers and pessimist—a day when starving *gamins*, followed by famished women and children, shall swarm into every inhabited building, and ransack it from cellar to roof in the hope of finding food. But there is also no inconsiderable alarm lest, in addition to the absence of food, we may soon find ourselves without the means of cooking it. Most of the French cooks employ wood-charcoal as their fuel for culinary purposes. The siege had hardly begun before an outcry was raised in the poorer quarters of the town against the *marchands de bois et de charbon* for raising the price of their charcoal to an extravagant and impossible figure. Most of these *charbonniers* are natives of Auvergne—a province generally regarded as furnishing Paris with sons and daughters who have a wonderfully keen eye to the main chance. Impelled by the general indignation expressed in the newspapers, and by the voice of the streets, against these greedy and predatory dealers in charcoal, the municipal authorities of Paris seized in a few instances the whole stores of that precious commodity, owned by men who were pointed out by the fury of the mob as having specially raised their prices at a moment when patriotism required that they should sacrifice themselves for the public good. The *charbonniers*, who are a very sullen, mulish race, resented this high-handed procedure of the Parisian municipality, and in many cases shut up shop altogether. What with the high price of charcoal when it is to be bought at all, and with the closing of many shops which once used to retail it, I am not at all sure that, before the end of October, there will not be as great a dearth of charcoal for the cooking of our meat, as there will be of flesh itself to lay upon the glowing and smokeless coals of fire which are so admirably adapted for the display of culinary skill.

We have had a glimpse of the outside world—a breath of air, borne in upon us from beyond the tomb. Upon Sunday last, October the 2nd, General Burnside came through the Prussian lines, and, crossing the Seine below the heights of Sèvres and Meudon, entered Paris through what used once to be the Bois de Boulogne. I have not seen this world-renowned pleasure park, the creation of the Second Empire, since the day on which I rode through it, just before the siege commenced. Then the birds-de-la-Fadneuve, the inclosure within which—surrounded by beauties from across the Atlantic, who had learned to skate upon Jamaica Pond, the fashionable skating resort of Boston—the Emperor loved to disport himself upon the ice, was choked with some five or six thousand head of cattle, who were trampling the sloping green banks of turf that fringe the edges of the artificial lake, and were lowing restlessly and uneasily. What will Republican Paris do without the gay and beautiful Imperial drive along the Avenue de l'Impératrice, through the Porte de la Dauphine, and along the Avenue de Longchampe? M. Bianqui, and his Spartan congeners, Messrs. Louis Blanc, Edgar Quinet, and Félix Pyat, seem to imagine that, because Paris has become Republican, she has done for ever with the Emperor and all his naughty ways, and will never again have any aptitude for cakes and ale. All I can say is that, not forgetting that this is the 17th day of the siege, the Parisians seem to me just as fully bent upon a bonne, chartreuse, brandy, and *grog Américain*, continue to be consumed as gaily and unsparingly as though Bismarck and Moltke were empty names, or as though Paris had no more to do with the war of 1870 than she had with the death of Lopez and the victory of Brazil over Paraguay. As for the general sights and scenes of the Boulevards, I have never seen those women of the lowest order, and repulsive mendicants of both sexes and every age, so multitudinous or so importunate. There was a theory that with the state of siege the dolorous sisterhood would pass out of sight. The old Imperial police, indeed, made a haul or two, and dragged a net through the Boulevards, bringing out two nights before the commencement of the siege. It was believed that no loose woman would be tolerated, or permitted to ply her trade, while Paris was in mourning, and while, at any rate in theory, all her sons were brave. But it soon transpired that the unhappy women arrested by the Imperial *mouchards* were all Germans; and, with the easily aroused suspicion which the circumstances around us are so apt to engender, Parisians love to tell you that Bismarck and Moltke had found their ablest and most efficient spies among the 4,000 German "gay women" with whom Paris swarmed. In the present temper of the Parisians, the more unreasonable and wild a suspicion seems, the more does it commend itself to their fancy and judgment.

Let me return to General Burnside, who appears to be as fond of war as though he had won the battle of Fredericksburg, and, having led Meagher's undaunted Irish Brigade over Marye's heights, had ended by storming the Capitol of Richmond. While the ordinary restlessness and curiosity of an American, General Burnside seems to have left the United States at the beginning of September, and to have joined his celebrated fellow-countryman, General Sheridan, at the head-quarters of King William. After an interview with Count Bismarck, General Burnside was permitted to enter Paris. There can be little doubt that Bismarck was glad to let a neutral visit Paris who would communicate to us the fall of Toul and Strasburg, and would inform us, in addition, that the Prussians are admirably supplied with provisions, and that no neutral Powers have made any attempts to interfere diplomatically between Prussia and France. I have good reason for stating that, although General Trochu and his staff continue to express themselves hopefully about the situation of Paris, the effect of General Burnside's communications upon the spirits of M. Jules Favre and our Hôtel de Ville Syndicate has been anything but encouraging. We cannot blind ourselves any longer to the truth that the provinces care little or nothing about the fate of Paris. The easy communications of modern civilisation, to which steam and electricity have lent new wings, contributed greatly to the centralisation of French power in Paris under the late Emperor. Nothing can, therefore, be less surprising than that, bereft of the guiding hand and initiating impulse of the capital, the French provinces should be like a man's legs when his head has been cut off. The *Electeur Libre*—a journal of which the influence and circulation have enormously increased since the 4th of September—has roundly asserted that the Provisional Government is in receipt of discouraging news from the provinces, and called upon M. Gambetta, our Minister of the Interior, not to withhold this news from the knowledge of the public. The *Débats* has re-echoed the demand of its contemporary, quoting a phrase from the proclamation in which Gambetta announced the fall of Toul and Strasburg, and said to the Parisians, "Prêts à tout, vous pouvez tout apprendre." I am very far from believing that the existing Republican Government is one whit more ready to communicate bad news to the public than was the late Imperial occupant of the Tuileries, as his temporary substitute, the Count de Palikao. The Bourse to-day has been disquieted by uneasy rumours, and I do not think that Paris is one-half so hopeful as it was last week, or before the arrival and departure of General Burnside. It is true that a Frenchman told me to-day, with flashing eyes, that there are 30,000 Frenchmen in Paris, each of whom has bound himself by an oath to his fellow conspirators that he will kill one Prussian when this war is over. Altogether, I do not think Paris will be a very nice residence for any Prussian, or even for any stranger, after the war is finished. Probably no words of warning from my pen are needed to admonish King William, the Crown Prince, Count Bismarck, or General von Moltke, that they had better not, in Lord Clarendon's words, be "prodigal of their persons" if ever they ride into Paris, or take up their abode within its walls. They will do well to look closely to the windows which overhang the streets through which they pass, and to see that no Ravaillac or Balthasar Gérard endeavours to avenge the disgrace of France by one well-directed ball. In one of my previous letters I told you that the *Combat*—a new journal, which is the organ of M. Félix Pyat—had offered a *fusil d'honneur* as a reward to the first Frenchman who "touches" King William with a bullet. I fear that, in the present excited state of the French mind, it would seem quite as laudable an act if King William were shot in cold blood by an assassin, as if he were shot on the field of battle by the rifle of a soldier. In the present feverish and superheated temper of the French mind, after a war which has brought such shame and disgrace upon France, there is unusual danger lest the rash act of Wilkes Booth should find many would-be imitators in Paris. It is because I believe that every good and honest heart in France would, in its calm moments, bitterly regret the degradation of such a crime, if perpetrated by a French hand that I cannot forbear adding this word of caution to a letter which has, if I am not mistaken, a better chance of reaching England than most of those that, during the last seventeen days, I have committed to earth, air, or water—in the hope that some few of them might win their difficult way to London, once so near, but now seeming hopelessly distant.

In a conversation which General Trochu had last night with an intimate and trusted friend, the Governor of Paris expressed himself as follows:—"It is impossible to exaggerate the activity and intelligence which the different commanders of portions of our defensive works have displayed during the last three weeks. When the Prussians first drew near to our outside forts, they could have carried many of them without difficulty, and without material loss, by a *coup de main*. I feel pretty confident that they cannot carry any of our outer works now without a regular siege. On the other hand, I cannot conceal from myself that everything which they have done since they invested Paris appears to indicate that they mean to starve us out by long and weary investment, not to batter down our walls, or try to set Paris on fire by shells. They are conducting the siege upon principles and tactics which, of all others, are most trying and unfavourable to the make and character of Frenchmen. If they had shelled the forts, or if, with long-range guns, they had rained projectiles from the heights of Belleville into the town, they would have made every man, woman, and child in Paris an homogeneous unit. But, by wearing out our patience through inaction, and by letting us feel the slow pressure of a long-continued siege, they allow the forcing Frenchmen to fight under the conditions of warfare which, of all others, are least favourable to the temper of my countrymen. Nevertheless, we have two months' provisions in the town, and most of our families have enough to last a fortnight longer. Within two months many things may happen to work in our favour. At any rate, if Paris holds out for two months longer, the Provinces cannot say that they have not had plenty of time to come to our rescue. If they have the will to come, Paris, by her tenacity, will at any rate show them the way." These are brave words, and they are the utterance of a simple, honest, brave soldier; but the attitude of the Parisians themselves is, if I mistake not, very much less Spartan and heroic. We are never tired of writing and enacting "buncombe" before that wretched plaster of Paris cast of the City of Strasburg. Scarcely had the news of the surrender of the Alsatian fortress reached us, before our Provisional Government decreed that the image of the city should be cast in bronze. Every hour in the day regiments—which, be it not forgotten, should be on the ramparts or drilling in the open places—occupy themselves in making "pilgrimages" to this statue, and in swearing, with swords uplifted that they will die rather than permit it to be torn off from France. Unless the experience of all other nations who have heretofore been locked in a life-and-death struggle be illusory and vain, the French Guards, who "make pacts with death" and hold their swords aloft before this Alsatian goddess, would be far more likely to "quit them like men" if they would act instead of professing—if they would shoot instead of shouting.—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 15.

COUNT BISMARCK AND MR. RUSSELL.

(Times.)

OUR Special Correspondent with the Head Quarters of the Crown Prince of Prussia, Mr. Russell, in a letter dated September 16, recurred to the surrender of the Emperor Napoleon at Sedan, and related some passages of the conversation between the Emperor and the King, which, he said, he had obtained from the best sources. According to our Correspondent the Emperor remarked that he had not desired war, but had declared it in obedience to public opinion in France; the King, in return, said that it was the French Ministers who created that public opinion. The Emperor referred to the want of discipline in MacMahon's army, and complimented the King on the presence of this quality in the German troops. The King said that for years the Prussian army had been availing itself of all new ideas, and watching the experiments of other nations. The Emperor remarked that the Prussian artillery had won the battle. He subsequently surprised the King by saying that the army of Prince Frederick Charles decided the battle, and was in turn surprised when he was told that Prince Frederick Charles was before Metz, and that it was the army of the Crown Prince which the French had encountered. The King inquired whether Napoleon had any conditions to propose. Napoleon answered that he as a prisoner could not treat, and that everything must be decided by the Empress and the Ministers at Paris. It will be seen that there is nothing either improbable or unbecoming in the observations attributed to the two Sovereigns, even though a part of what was stated is known from other sources. Our Correspondent's letter, however, seems to have given offence to Count Bismarck. He published with his signature a Note bearing marks of great irritability. It was thus worded:—"The report of the conversation between King William and the Emperor Napoleon, given by Dr. Russell, The Times correspondent, is founded throughout upon mere invention." The Prussian, and particularly the Bismarckian style, is forcible, and perhaps the writer may not have been quite aware of what the phrase "founded upon mere invention" would convey to English ears. We were well aware that our Correspondent is not only incapable of founding statements on his own fancies, but very unlikely to be imposed upon by the inventions of others. He has been before the public for the last sixteen years, writing under every possible difficulty, in haste, in the confusion of the battle-field or the march, amid the varieties of conflicting rumours, and even of wilful misrepresentation, and his honour and judgment have never been impeached. Indeed, the faculty which is most remarkable in him is his extraordinary accuracy. Both in England and abroad justice has been done to the discernment and the habit of rapid and acute investigation which have kept him from mistakes. Had he not been so qualified we would have been unwilling to expose and to triumph in his blunders. Knowing Mr. Russell's character and ability, we did not think it just to him to publish the angry effusion of Count Bismarck; but in showing this mark of respect to an old and valued Correspondent, we foresaw that it must become the subject of hasty explanations, and were content to wait for these before entering upon the matter. We have not had long to wait. The Prussian Government has hastened to retract the offensive imputations of Count Bismarck by the following paragraph in the *Nord Deutsche Zeitung*:—

"Mr. Russell, the well-known Correspondent of *The Times*, in reporting the King's conversation with the Emperor Napoleon, had the misfortune of being slightly inaccurate. This may happen to the most circumspect and cautious chronicler of current events, and in the eyes of all equitable persons will certainly not detract from Mr. Russell's well-deserved reputation of being one of the best-informed and most conscientious correspondent of the whole European Press. We have no doubt that the authority from which one to whom the world is so much indebted for his friendly and veracious communications from our camp derived his intelligence was of a kind which justified his assumption that he had learnt the truth, and not one of those myths which apparently, without anybody's fault, are wont to collect round great events."

This paragraph we may accept as an apology for the Note which has been going the round of the Press, since it admits—what those who know Mr. Russell will have felt sure of all along—that the authority he had for the narrative was of the highest kind. Our own opinion is that in Count Bismarck's Note we have only an instance of the tendency of public men to give offhand denials of anything that is inconvenient. In our own House of Commons it often happens that a member will coolly write to deny having said something which the independent reports of half-a-dozen papers describe him to have said, and will complain of having been "misrepresented." In the present case, what was stated to be "founded throughout on mere invention" is now only "slightly inaccurate." We feel convinced that if the truth could be ascertained the inaccuracy would prove to be very slight indeed.

GENERAL BOURBAKI AND THE EMPRESS EUGENIE.

TOURS, Oct. 9, Evening.

A BALLOON despatch from Marshal Bazaine, not published, but which I know to be in the hands of the Government here, reveals the secret of General Bourbaki's appearance at Chislehurst, which has so greatly puzzled the London press. As you have surmised, the improbable explanations hitherto given were not the true ones. The ex-Empress, in connivance with the ex-Emperor and M. de Bismarck, sent a messenger to Metz, saying that she desired to confer with a trusty general on an affair of capital importance. Marshal Bazaine, though not much liking to part with a general whose mission he was not allowed to know, was so pressed by the messenger, who gave undoubted proofs of his being sent by the Empress, that he was persuaded to send General Bourbaki, Marshal Canrobert, who was for a moment thought of, having a hurt in the leg which prevented him from going to Paris. When General Bourbaki (who, armed with M. de Bismarck's pass, got through the Prussian lines without difficulty) arrived at Chislehurst, the Empress, so far from being surprised at seeing, thanked him with "effusion" for coming, and proceeded to say that she wanted him to take charge of the Prince Imperial, to conduct him to Metz, and let him remain with Marshal Bazaine's army until the time came for completing arrangements for a peace on the basis of the cession of Alsace and Lorraine, the abdication of the Emperor, and the restoration of the dynasty in the person of Napoleon IV., with herself for Regent. General Bourbaki was thunderstruck at this wild proposal. He expostulated mildly for some time, endeavouring in vain to make the Empress understand the reality of things. But when he found her illusions ineradicable, he bluntly refused the mission she sought to impose on him, and told her plainly that no French army would tolerate the presence of the son of Napoleon III. The Empress burst into tears, General Bourbaki returned to Metz, and Marshal Bazaine, highly indignant, sent a report of the "strange story" to the Republican Government at Tours.

It is highly probable that the latter which the Empress some time since commissioned Lady Cowley to take to the Emperor at Wilhelmshöhe had reference to this precious affair. The intrigue has signally failed, and is now completely exposed. What next?

. . . . . .

Garibaldi, although very courteous to the Archbishop, who shook hands with him (a fact which must give the liberal prelate some trouble with his confessor and the Pope), has declined the Archbishop's hospitality, and is lodged at the Prefecture. His stay here will be very short, as he is going to join his red shirts at Chambery. General de Failly's Chassepots, he says, have disabled him from fighting, but he desires to give such a countenance as his presence may do to the cause of the French Republic, which he thinks a good one.

A body of 150 American volunteers arrived in Tours to-day, and were loudly cheered as they marched up the Rue Royale with the star-spangled banner flying at their head.

TOURS, Oct. 10.

M. Gambetta has taken the war portfolio into his own hands, and to-day his door is besieged by officers seeking an audience. There is no doubt that he will speedily act upon the Republican traditions spoken of approvingly in his stirring proclamation, by appointing "young chiefs" to high commands in the army.

There is no talk of the resignation of the three old members of the Delegated Government. It is highly patriotic of them—I say it in all sincerity—to remain in office after the tremendous rap on the knuckles they have received from the Central Government in Paris. The decree adjourning the elections till "all the Departments of the Republic" can take part in them is signed by all the members of the Government sitting in the Hotel de Ville. It discloses the fact that MM. Crémieux, Glais-Bizoin, and Fourichon fixed the elections for October 16 entirely on their own authority; and their decree being manifestly "inconsistent" with the previous one of the Central Government, "alone valid," is repealed. The reasons given for this final determination are those upon which I have myself insisted, namely, the impossibility of serious elections when a third of the country was in the possession of an enemy, and the whole nation personally engaged in war. The contingency of some opposition to this overruling judgment is provided for. M. Gambetta says he has powers to enforce it in spite of difficulties or "resistance," and the decree itself enacts that any proceedings taken in violation of it will be null and void. There are no symptoms of opposition in Tours, and I do not believe there will be any in any part of France, beyond the impotent grumbling of disappointed reactionists. M. Gambetta is virtually a dictator at this moment.

It is now plain that M. Crémieux and his colleagues did not in their hearts believe that the war would be obstinately carried on. M. Gambetta does; he is resolved to act on his belief, and his determined attitude will produce an immense effect upon the country.

Although the greatest orator that "Young France" has produced, M. Gambetta is not a man of words. The history of the abortive manifestation which tried my temper and got me wet through yesterday redounds to his credit. M. Crémieux, wishing to show how powerfully he accepted the mission of his younger colleague to supersede him, organised an ovation in his favour, and made arrangements for his appearance in the balcony of the Hotel de Ville at two o'clock. M. Gambetta did not hear of the scheme till half-past three, and being then told that the people were waiting for him, he said, "Let them go home, this is not a time for manifestations; I have work to do, and have no desire for display." To people at the Prefecture who cried "Vive Gambetta," he said, "Cry Vive the Army of the Loire, which must succour Paris."

I saw to-day about 70 Prussian prisoners, Uhlans, and men of all arms, marched along the Rue Royale under a strong guard. I understood that they had been taken by Francs-tireurs in the neighbourhood of Chateaudun.

PROCLAMATION OF M. GAMBETTA.

M. GAMBETTA has issued the following proclamation, dated 9th October, at Tours, addressed to the citizens of the Departments:—

"By order of the Republican Government, I have left Paris to convey you the hopes of the Parisian people, and the instruction, and orders of those who accepted the mission of delivering France from the foreigner.

"For 17 days Paris has been invested, and offers the spectacle of two millions of men who, forgetting all differences to range themselves around the Republican flag, will dissipations of the invader, who reckoned upon civil discord. The Revolution found Paris without cannon and without arms. Now 400,000 National Guards are armed, 100,000 Mobiles have been summoned, and 60,000 regular troops are assembled.

"The foundries cast cannon, the women make one million cartridges daily. The National Guard have two mitrailleuses for each battalion. Field pieces are being made for sorties against the besiegers. The forts are manned by Marines, and are furnished with marvellous artillery, served by the first gunners in the world. Up till now their fire has prevented the enemy from establishing the smallest work.

"The enceinte, which on the 4th of Sept. had only 500 cannon, has now 3,800, with 400 rounds of ammunition for each.

"The casting of projectiles continues with ardour.

"Every one is at the post assigned to him for fighting. The enceinte is surrounded and occupied by the National Guard, who, from morning until night, drill for the war with patriotism and steadiness. The experience of these improvised soldiers increases daily.

"Behind the enceinte there is a third line of defence, formed of barricades, behind which the Parisians are ready to defend the Republic with the genius of street fighting. All this has been executed with admirable order by the concurrence and enthusiasm of all. It is not a vain illusion that Paris is impregnable. It cannot be captured nor surprised. Two other means remain to the Prussians—sedition and famine. But sedition will not arise, nor famine either. Paris by placing herself in position has enough to defy the enemy for long months, thanks to the provisions which have been accumulated, and will bear restrain and scarcity with manly constancy in order to afford her brothers in the departments time to gather.

"Such is, without disguise, the state of Paris. This state imposes great duties upon you. The first is to have no other occupation than the war, the second is to accept fraternally the supremacy of the Republican Power emanating from necessity and right, which will serve no ambition. It has no other passion than to rescue France from the abyss into which Monarchy has plunged her.

"This done the Republic will be founded, sheltered against conspirators and reactionists. Therefore, I have the order, without losing into account difficulties or opposition, to remedy, and although time fails to make up by activity, the shortcomings caused by delay, men are not wanting. What has failed us has been a decisive resolution, and the consecutive execution of our plans. That which failed us after the shameful capitulation at Sedan was arms. All supplies of this nature had been sent on to Sedan, Metz, and Strasburg, as if, one would think, the authors of our disaster, by a last criminal combination, had desired, in their fall, to deprive us of all means of repairing our ruin. Steps have now been taken to obtain rifles and equipments from all parts of the world. Neither workmen nor money are wanting. We must bring to bear all our resources, which are immense; we must make the provinces shake off their torpor, react against foolish panics, multiply our partisians, offer traps and ambushes to harass the numerous organs of national war. The Republic demands the co-operation of all. It will utilise the courage of all its citizens, employ the capabilities of each, and, according to its traditional policy, will make young men its chiefs. Heaven itself will cease to favour our adversaries; the autumn rains will come, and, detained and held in check by the capital, far from their homes, and troubled and anxious for the future, the Prussians will be decimated one by one by our arms, by hunger, and by Nature. No; it is not possible that the genius of France should be for ever more obscured. It cannot be that a great nation shall let its place in the world be taken from it by an invasion of 500,000 men. Up, then, in a mass, and let us die rather than suffer the shame of dismemberment. In the midst of our disasters, we have still the sentiment left of French unity and the indivisibility of the Republic. Paris, surrounded by the enemy, affirms more loudly and more gloriously than ever the immortal device which is dictated to the whole of France: 'Long live the Republic! Long live France! Long live the Republic, one and indivisible!'"

THE BATTLE BEFORE ORLEANS.

THE correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* (October 14) telegraphs the following: "Tours, Tuesday.—Yesterday there was some serious fighting close to Orleans, in which the French were repulsed with great loss. At about nine in the morning a force of Prussian cavalry entered Artenay, a little place situated about ten miles north of Orleans, and with a population of 1,000 inhabitants. Two battalions of Chasseurs de Vincennes were surprised in the act of cooking their coffee. These immediately rushed to their arms and made a successful resistance for a quarter of an hour, when the enemy was reinforced by infantry, and the Chasseurs beat a hasty retreat to Basy-le-Roy. At ten o'clock General Reyau arrived with 5,000 troops of the line and a battery of cannon. The French then assumed the offensive, and endeavoured to dislodge the Prussians from their position. To reach the village they had to ascend an incline, on the crest of which the enemy had posted two mitrailleurs. As soon as the Chasseurs were seen emerging from the wood, the Prussian batteries opened upon them; and after two or three attempts to storm the hill, in which they had lost about 600 men, the French retired to the plain of Trinay. They were closely followed by the White Cuirassiers, who, however, fell back on the French regiments reforming. Between St. Germain-le-Gramal and Trinay some furious cannonading on the enemy's side was vigorously responded to by General Reyau's one battery. At one o'clock the French were reinforced by a regiment of cavalry, which had been sent for, from Orleans. A charge was then made upon the Prussian front, which caused the enemy to divide its lines, and in doing so unmask two mitrailleurs. The discharges completely mowed the horses down. The chassepots now kept up a continuous fire, and at two the French appeared to be getting the best of it; but an attack on their right flank, made by a strong detachment of cavalry, seconded by a murderous fire from the Prussian infantry, obliged them to retreat into the forest of Neuville, with the loss of two pieces of cannon and many killed and wounded. At Orleans the roar of artillery could be distinctly heard, and to bring out the Mobile Guard the tocsin was rung all day. About five battalions of Mobile Guard were about to leave, when orders came for them to remain in the town for fear of a surprise. I have this account from an officer who took part in the engagement and arrived here this morning."

THREE FRENCH GENTLEMEN SHOT IN PARIS.

The rumour that three French gentlemen of distinction had been shot in Paris, unlike the majority of the reports received from the French capital, appears unfortunately to be true. It is said that of the three personages two were well known in this country. One of them is the Vicomte de Castelbajac, who was in England in last June, and who fired his shot in the International Pigeon Match at Hurlingham. Another was M. Cartier, one of the "Anglomanes" of the Paris Jockey Club, and a leading member of the Coterie of Vivcurs who collected about the Imperial Court. The name of the third victim has not reached England. Both M. de Castelbajac and M. Cartier were adherents of the Empire; and we may assume that their colleague in misfortune belonged also to the Court circle. What their offences may have been, or on what grounds they incurred the suspicion of the ruling powers in Paris, we have no means of knowing. It would be unfair to accuse the Committee of Public Defence of having permitted the execution of these gentlemen on account of their Imperialist sympathies. Nor do we know, as yet, whether they were put to death by order of the Government or by the will of the Sovereign people. But it is, to say the least, an ugly incident, and it suggests unpleasant reflections as to what may really be going on behind the walls of the beleaguered city. The latest rumour is to the effect that the victims were at the head of a clique in favour of surrender, and that by means of communications entrusted to a balloon they desired to make known the purpose they had in view. General Trochu is said to have discovered the intrigue, and to have summarily dealt with its originators.—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 12.

THE IMPERIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

M. Conti has addressed the following letter to the *Journal de Bruxelles*:—"My name having been mixed up in the publication of two documents found at the Tuileries, I beg you to receive the following explanations on the subject—The note relating to Belgium, which is said to have been dictated to me by the Emperor, cannot be in my handwriting; never has his Majesty dictated a similar note. The paper without date or signature, which has been so much spoken of, is most probably one of the many documents which reached the Cabinet every day, and from all sides on questions of internal, external, financial, and commercial policy, &c. With a little good faith it would have been easy to convince any one of this. I have but one word to say on the letter of M. Jecker. This gentleman brought it himself to me, and, having read it in his presence, seeing that it contained a demand for money, with threats, in case of refusal, to divulge defamatory documents, I threatened to deliver him up to justice as guilty of the crime of calumniation, and I requested him to leave my office. Since then I have not seen him again. As I have begun to address rectifications to you, allow me to add that I am authorised to declare apocryphal the manifesto signed 'Napoleon,' which has been copied from the English journals by the Belgian press.—(Signed) CONTI. Brussels, October 6th, 1870."

THE "SPECTATOR'S" NOTES.

(*Spectator*, Oct. 15.)

THE ROYAL MARRIAGE.

"SOCIETY" is greatly excited by the news that the Queen, following the precedents of the Stuarts, the Tudors, and the Plantagenets, but breaking the traditions of the House of Brunswick, has sanctioned the marriage of Princess Louise with the Marquis of Lorn. We believe the concession, for we suppose it is a concession, will be a popular one, though, as we have argued elsewhere, it may involve some odd consequences, and will diminish that charm of separateness from ordinary mankind which adheres to the Royal caste. We trust Parliament will show its approval of it by voting the Princess at least as large a dower as her sisters, the more so as the alliance will be a great political injury to the Marquis. The English people is the most unreasonable in the world. It decidedly approves the match, but it will never after it allow Lord Lorn to obtain high office. His appointment hereafter, say to the Indian Viceroyalty, would be instantly denounced as a "Court job."

GAMBETTA'S ARMY REFORMS.

The incessant defeats have emboldened M. Gambetta to take the first really revolutionary step taken in the war. He has issued, as Minister of War, a decree suspending the laws about promotion and service, and enabling the Ministry to select officers at discretion, even from among civilians. These commissions, however, will not be retained after the war, unless their bearers have performed striking services. This decree, rendered absolutely necessary by the defeat, dispersion, or investment of the Regular Army, will probably deeply annoy the remaining General officers, already fiercely irritated by the superiority of civilians, but it was absolutely needful if new men were to be found. There is not apparently a good officer anywhere out of Paris, though General Bourbaki is on his way to Tours. All the Generals at Gambetta's disposal are old men, used to regular work, and wholly unable to put down insubordination. The present commander of the Army of the Loire, General Aurelle des Paladins, was one of the best before the war, and the few men of the Line left, seem to distrust all Generals alike. New men must be employed at any hazard, till victory gives some one a commission soldiers will acknowledge.

BISMARCK ANXIOUS.

Count Bismarck is evidently restless under the defence of Paris. Should the defence be protracted to the last, there would be danger of a catastrophe which would overwhelm all Europe with horror, the death by starvation of two millions of human beings in a single week. Suppose Paris to fight till it had only one day's rations left. It would take a week to supply it, for the nearest point is Havre, the railways being cut, and the belt round the city stripped bare. The Germans could not supply it, for they have barely enough for themselves; and even if London were permitted to make the effort, it could not be accomplished under a week. Count Bismarck, foreseeing that so awful a catastrophe, produced by Germany in order to gain a province, would permanently alienate the sympathies of mankind, has accordingly embodied all the facts in a Circular to the foreign agents of Germany, which ends by declaring that the responsibility rests with the rulers of France,—an assertion which, true once, is not true now that France has offered peace on any terms except the cession of unwilling citizens. The despatch in no degree lightens the responsibility of the besiegers, while it ought to stimulate the Government in Tours to frantic efforts for relief.

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FOR SALE, a D. B. C. F. 16 bore RIFLE, by Turner, of Birmingham, Pistol Grip, weight 9 lbs., in case complete, with 200 cartridges. In good order, and has been very little used. Price, Cash, Rs. 350.—Apply to Captain WALLER, Royal Fusiliers, Colaba.

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the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

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THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR NOVEMBER.

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CONTAINING the latest alterations in the time of running of the Trains on the various Lines of Railway, the time tables of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora, on the B. B. & C. I. and G. I. P. Lines, Steamer time tables, in addition to a large amount of interesting and useful information to travellers.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

CONTENTS.

New Map of India.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c. by G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Punjaub and Delhi Railways.
Scinde Railway.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore, and Umritsar.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Great Southern of India Railway.
Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies —
P. & O. Co
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Imperiales
Austrian Lloyds.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company,
Bombay Steam Ferries.
China Steamers
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Naviration Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilcund Horse Dak Company.
North Western Dak Company
Punjaub and North Western Dak Company
Agra to Jeypore.
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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY, MONDAY, NOVEMBER, 7, 1870.

THE WAR.

THE SUPPLY OF FOOD IN PARIS.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE "DAILY NEWS.")

PARIS, Oct. 6.

THE provisioning of Paris, which is just now a source of almost as much anxiety as the movements of the Prussians, engages the constant attention of the Government of National Defence, who have very judiciously commenced to limit the daily supply of meat to something like 5½oz. per head for every man, woman, and child of the population, being just one-third less than the average daily consumption; 7¾oz. having been the daily rate during the year 1868. At the present moment, however, in spite of the large number of persons absent from Paris, the population, owing to the influx of Gardes Mobiles from the provinces, and more especially of the many thousand people from the environs for several miles around, who sought refuge in Paris at the approach of the Prussians, must be in excess of the one million eight hundred thousand souls of which it ordinarily consists, so that in all probability the reduction in the supply of butcher's meat is greater than at first sight it appears to be. A week ago there were within the walls of Paris 24,600 oxen and 150,000 sheep, and if one deducts from these the 500 oxen and the 4,000 sheep which are daily allowed for the provisioning of the inhabitants, there will remain at this date 21,100 oxen and 122,070 sheep, which, according to the present rate of consumption, constitutes about five weeks' supply, and could be made to serve for seven weeks if a further reduction of the daily allowance should be promptly made by the authorities. That such a step is necessary is evident from the fact of the Central Commission of Health announcing that certain of its members are engaged in studying the best and quickest means of utilising for purposes of alimentation the blood of the various animals slaughtered each day. When there are no more oxen, sheep, and pigs we shall have to fall back upon horseflesh, and depend for animal food upon the 100,000 or so cab, omnibus, and other horses which Paris could well spare in such an emergency as this. Since their supply of meat has been curtailed, the butcher's shops only open twice, or at most three times a week, a certain number opening in turn each day in every arrondissement. The crowd surrounding them is so great that a "queue" has to be formed, and to preserve order National Guards are posted inside and outside the shops, which have the iron railings in front of them closed, except when a limited number of persons are being admitted. Many people wait outside for hours, and then have to go away empty-handed.

Already a considerable impetus has been given to the consumption of the "viande de cheval" since the commencement of the siege. At that period some twenty or thirty horses were slaughtered per day, but on the last three days of September, since in fact the supply of butcher's meat has been limited by authority no less than 141, 195, and 275 horses were respectively slaughtered. There are at the present moment twenty-six shops in Paris, in the poorer quarters, where horseflesh is exclusively sold, and the opening of new ones is announced almost daily. The "Société Hippophagique," moreover, takes care to inform the Parisians by means of constant paragraphs in the newspapers, that the "viande de cheval" is superior to the flesh of the finest bullock, and that the soup produced from it is finer, fuller of flavour, and more suitable to delicate stomachs than any other, and that its fat, which is of an oily nature, is a good substitute for butter, now somewhat difficult to procure.

The price of meat is fixed by a commission and is lower than at ordinary times, being no more than from 9d. to 15d. per lb. The same course is pursued with regard to bread, the best quality of which is only 2½d. per lb.; owing, however, to a species of panic which ensued consequent upon the restricted supply of fresh meat, salted and preserved provisions have attained to exorbitant prices. Australian mutton, beef and veal, for instance, are quadrupled their ordinary rates; hams, until they were all bought up, realized 3f. per lb.; salted cod fetches about 1s. per lb., and dried herrings are 5d. each. Gruyère cheese is 2f. the pound, and common English or American as much as 2s. Fowls and ducks range from 7f. to 10f. each, turkeys fetch 25f., rabbits 6f. and 7f., and pigeons 2½f. each. At the Halles Centrales on Saturday live geese were selling wholesale at 16f. per head, and I even saw a swan put up for sale, the possession of which was warmly contested, though I failed to catch the price at which it was knocked down. These magnificent markets, which used to overflow with provisions of all kinds when they opened in the morning, are now by the most part empty—save the pavilions devoted to the storage of corn and flour. Of course, not a particle of meat is brought to market at the present moment; there is besides very little poultry; hardly any meat, as the butchers now derive their supply direct from the "abattoirs," and no butter or cheese—such of the latter as may be in Paris being in the hands of speculators, who persist in holding it back. Salt butter is occasionally met with in the shops at 5 francs the lb.; all the fresh butter, which by the way eventually commanded 10 francs the lb. is, of course, consumed by this time. Veal fat, boiled down, is sold at 2 francs the lb. for culinary purposes. Eggs are 2d. and 3d. each. Fruit, of which there appears to be a considerable stock, has not risen in price, but green vegetables are sold at exorbitant rates—common cabbages being half a franc, and large cauliflowers a franc and a half each.

Following the oft-referred-to example of the French princess, who, on being told that the people had no bread, demanded why they did not eat buns, the *Figaro* of October 3 counsels its readers, as meat is scarce, to resort to preserved provisions, and sites the annexed list of prices for their guidance:—Half a pheasant, garnished with "foie gras" and truffles, 15f.; the same, without the "foie gras" and truffles, 9f.; a partridge, with the bones removed, 8f.; the same, with the bones, 6f.; two snipes, stuffed with "foie gras" and truffles, 18f.; larks, garnished with ditto, each 1½f.; leg (*not* a haunch) of venison, 30f.; truffled hare (which the *Figaro* recommends as extremely nourishing), 7f. the lb. A fowl garnished with "foie gras" and truffles at 12 francs is recommended on the score of economy, a fowl of any size minus the "foie gras" fetching at the present moment within 2 francs of the amount. Truffled "foie gras" is 15 francs the box, and asparagus, quoted as "very fine," 12 francs the bottle.

On Friday a decree was published requiring all holders of wheat and flour to declare their stocks within 48 hours, with the view of their being surrendered to the Government, who will pay for them according to the average rates that prevailed during the first half of the month of September, after the quality has been determined by three arbitrators. One would hope that this proceeding on the part of the Government does not point to a probable scarcity of bread. Still this is not unlikely, as the Central Commission of Health announces that a committee appointed by it is engaged in investigating a new system of purification, whereby a saving of 20 per cent. of flour will be effected. Paris is known to be almost destitute of flour mills, and the Academy of Sciences, we are informed, is occupying itself in ascertaining the most nutritive mode of cooking grain in an unground state.

October 12.

I sent a variety of cuttings from the Imperial correspondence, which I fancy can hardly have reached England. We have had only one piece of news from England since we were shut in on September 18, and that was about a large meeting in Hyde-park. Some news from the departments has reached us in a number of the *Journal de Rouen* of September 30. No letters of any kind come in. Food is beginning to fail but by raising high prices we shall get on.

THE SITUATION WHEN THE MAIL LEFT.

DEFEAT OF THE "ARMY OF THE LOIRE."

(*Daily News*, Oct. 15.)

ALTHOUGH the German batteries before Paris are still silent, the war is carried on with vigour. It is true that the materials do not exist for victories like those of Sedan or Gravelotte: but such forces as the French can produce are attacked incessantly, and the number of places besieged is fast increasing. Since this day week we have heard nothing of the Baden Division, which had then just won a battle in the Vosges; but now hear that Epinal, towards which the beaten army retreated, has been taken. Epinal is the principal town and administrative centre of the Department of the Vosges which has furnished so many Franco-tireurs to molest the German convoys. The despatch, which comes from Tours, tells us that the Germans entered on Wednesday, and another from Neufchateau gives their number at 7,000. General Cambriel's army, which another despatch from Tours had informed us, was assigned to the defence of this part of France, seems not to have made its appearance. The National Guard, however, turned out and made a gallant but unavailing resistance, and were obliged to fall back across the fonts Faucilles in the direction of Xertigny. The Francs-tireurs, on whose help the National Guard had counted, basely fled, without giving any warning to its townspeople, and Epinal is left to pay the penalty of resistance, while its National Guards cannot return to their homes.

A telegram from Versailles mentions a sortie of ten battalions from Paris. It is said that the sortie was easily repulsed by the 2nd Bavarian Corps. A private despatch, published two days ago, to the effect that von der Tann had both the Bavarian corps with him is proved incorrect. In the repulse the German loss was 19 men. This is the third appearance of the Army of Paris in the open within the twenty-four days which, at its date, had elapsed since the Germans took up their positions before Paris, and apparently the least effective. The same despatch from Versailles states that the French, "without any provocation have shelled, and thereby set on fire, the Palace of St. Cloud, which had been spared by the Germans." The "provocation" was, of course, the probability that St. Cloud might be useful to the besiegers. If, before the arrival of the Germans, the policy of lying waste the country around Paris and leaving only a desert for the enemy had been deliberately adopted, and thousands of houses had been demolished, it was not to be supposed that a Republican Government would show much tenderness for a royal palace. It was, doubtless, from Mont Valerien that the shells were thrown—the distance is about two miles and a half. Hitherto the French authorities have made more havoc upon property around Paris, in the interest of military defence, than the Germans have in that of their attack.

According to advices from Berlin, Mont Valerien is actually being invested, and it is said that the German earthworks are beginning to prove irksome to the garrison. If this news is true, and it is said to come from the King's headquarters, it is important; but we await its confirmation. The German commanders are very careful to conceal the character and strength of their siege works. The despatch quoted states that the besiegers are accumulating very large stores around Paris, the produce of the requisitions that have been made. A heavy siege train is said to be on its way to Paris from the fortress of Ingolstadt, in Upper Bavaria. Our Frankfort correspondent states that rifled cannon of five miles range, throwing shells of three hundred pounds, are being sent from the north coast. M. Gambetta's new proclamation does not call for any notice in this column.

The details which are beginning to arrive of the fighting at Artenay and Orleans, show that the defeat of the Army of the Loire by von der Tann's corps has certainly not been overrated in this country. Letters from Tours show that it was greater than had at first been supposed. The battle on Tuesday was much more serious than that of Monday, on account of the larger number of French troops engaged. On Monday, as a special correspondent at Tours reports, about 24,000 men were engaged on the French side. Artenay was held on the morning of that day by about 8,000 French, nearly all regular troops, under General Longuerne. They are said to have fought well, but had no chance against their enemy, and fell back. Hereupon General Reyan advanced—we presume from Orleans—with some 15,000 or 16,000 French troops, a large proportion of whom were Mobiles. In a letter from Tours, dated Tuesday, it is said that "these latter broke almost as soon as they saw the enemy, only few of them even firing a shot. The panic spread; and in very few minutes there was a rout. The behaviour of the fugitives was shameful. They rushed into Orleans without arms or kit, and threw off their uniform in the streets." These statements agree with the telegram from Versailles; at the same time it is proper to observe that the correspondent does not give them as his own testimony, but as the information which had reached Tours. It is said that the Germans selected some of the most timid of their prisoners, told them that what they had seen was but the vanguard of a mighty advancing host, and then released them to become missionaries of the doctrine of German invincibility to their countrymen. The news produced a panic among the citizens of Tours, and had the effect of stirring up the Government to activity. General Longuerne, who had been beaten at Artenay, left his men in the forest to which he had withdrawn them and went in person to Tours, represented the extreme peril in which they were placed, and then hastened back. There were from 10,000 to 15,000 military of one description or another in Tours, who could be transported to Orleans in three hours, and great complaint is made that there should have been no one at Orleans to let the Government know in good time on Monday that reinforcements were required. The battle began at 9.30 a.m., and it was 8.30 p.m. before the critical state of things was known at Tours. Most of the troops of the Army of the Loire were at Bourges, and from that town and from Tours reinforcements were sent to Orleans all through Monday night, until no fewer than 40,000 men and large trains of artillery had been despatched. From Tours 10,000 troops and all the artillery in the town were sent. The Prussian force engaged is estimated by some correspondents at 30,000, by others at 45,000 men. The army of the Loire is variously estimated at 70,000 and 100,000 men. It is to be remembered that for the purpose of Tuesday's battle the whole force of that army ought to have been, and probably was, available. Thus the duration of the conflict on Tuesday is accounted for. Upon any view of the facts at present accessible, the French must have greatly outnumbered the Germans on Tuesday. All the correspondents at Tours, writing before the issue was known, agreed that if the Army of the Loire should be fairly beaten in that encounter there would be an end of its usefulness to France for a considerable time. We know the result. But perhaps General Bourbaki, if he receives a commission, will be able to do something that will change the face of affairs. There is one thing to be noted: the strategy which prepared the defeat of Woerth and Forbach has been faithfully repeated on the Loire. On Monday the divisions of the young army were placed wide asunder, and its fragments were left for the Germans to beat them in detail. In this respect, it would seem, French generals are incapable of learning from experience. According to the latest intelligence, the Germans were advancing on the line of the Loire, and had reached Mehun, or Meunge, where they were in force with guns. The place is, however, only four miles from Orleans. Another telegram reports an advance of the Germans on Tours by the direct line of Vendome. The rolling stock of the railway had been removed to Vendome from Chateaudun.

The movements of the Germans in the north of France are becoming important. It would appear to be the policy of their Generals to obtain possession, if not of all the French fortresses, of a sufficient number to secure their hold on the country, and at the same time to make themselves masters of its supplies. The regular siege of Soissons was commenced on Wednesday, and that of Verdun on Thursday. Mezières is to be taken, if a bombardment can effect that object; and Cambray and Landrecies are preparing for self-defence. The open towns are being visited one after another, and Rouen, several times threatened, appears to be seriously in danger. Amiens is in a state of great apprehension. On Wednesday, travellers taking the road to Clermont came rapidly back to Amiens with word that the Prussians were at Breteuil, eighteen miles on the road to Paris. The National Guard to the number of 800, with two guns, were marched out to meet the enemy, when a telegram arrived from Breteuil stating that the Prussians had been beaten back, had retired upon St. Just, and that the Mobiles had been sent to cut off their retreat. Two hours after this news had been published officially by the Prefect, parties of these same Breteuil Mobiles arrived at Amiens in twos and threes, saying that they had been completely beaten by the Prussians, that their battalion was in full retreat, and that Breteuil was occupied by 2,000 Prussians—which was the truth. At Amiens there are 700 National Guards, 1,200 Mobiles, and four guns. The inhabitants hate the Germans as cordially as any Frenchman, but they do not want to bring upon the town the loss and suffering of a resistance which can only be vain. But the Prefects appointed by the new Government are imperious, and it is complained that M. Gambetta's proclamation has completely turned their heads and made them defy alike the experience of soldiers and the reason of citizens. At St. Quentin it is known that the Germans will return and exact a heavy penalty for the slaughter of this day week, in a resistance against which the Municipal Council protested at the time. Where resistance is held to have been wanton, the Germans levy a quadruple contribution. The telegrams continue to report the movements of small German columns in the lower valley of the Seine approaching Rouen. This corps is not more than 4,000 strong but it marches up and down from Vernon to Guerny, and from Guerny to Gisors, just as if there were not 12,000 French troops which might be concentrated at Rouen at six hours' notice. The Germans are making large requisitions. Gisors is permanently occupied, and magazines have been established there to store the supplies obtained from Normandy. On Thursday 1,200 German infantry and 800 horse entered Guerny and called for breakfast and dinner for the troops, gave in a list of requisites to be supplied on their return, and for security took three town councillors away with them. From Gisors parties of Uhlans were despatched to Etrepagny, Beyn, St. Eloi, Thil, Grainville, and Tierceville, which ordered the mayors of these various places to send all the muskets and other arms in the place to Gisors by the ensuing morning. The order was complied with, and the next day at noon three waggon loads of muskets reached Gisors. Since then a few movements of National Guards and Mobiles have taken place, which seem to indicate an intention to resist. According to a despatch from Tours, a decree has been published there, by the terms of which in order to stop the supply of provision to the enemy, and to secure that of the country, the exportation of all cattle, meat, grain, flour, bran, and forage, as well as the re-exportation of the same now in docks or in transit is prohibited on all the frontiers of the Republic. This order will satisfy a sentiment which was fast spreading amongst the most numerous class of the population, but it is not the stoppage of the export trade and the prohibition to send stores of grain to Belgium for safety that can "stop the supply of provisions to the enemy." Our Special Correspondent with the Crown Prince leads us to expect that the plan of supplying the German army by "requisitions" will shortly be abandoned for that of purchase with ready money.

Our correspondent before Metz presents in the letter we publish to-day a general view of the military situation of the army of Marshal Bazaine and the garrison there in connection with the sorties, now become so frequent. It will be seen that he estimates the strength of Bazaine's army at 65,000, independently of the garrison, and he believes that the Marshal's aim in these repeated outbreaks is to effect the escape of his corps to Thionville, in order thence to get clear off to Belgium, and so avoid a capitulation. If the Germans did not want possession of the fortress of Metz, they could have no objection to his passing from under the cover of the forts into the open, seeing that they are to his forces as three to one; but they have work for his army to do, that of eating up the provisions in Metz, in order that in the end the besiegers may take army, garrison, and fortress, which, with patience and vigilance, must fall into their hands. It is evident that the chances of escape become less with every failure, and as long as the investment is maintained, time works exclusively for the besiegers. The wet weather which had set in was telling upon the health of the Prussian troops, and waggon-load after waggon-load of sick men was going to Courcelles. But there are many more men arriving well than departing sick, and good things for the troops were pouring in apace. It was found that three French eagles had been captured on Friday, and two French battalions. Bazaine conducted the operations in the great struggle of that day, and was himself in the immediate front during the heat of the battle. One of the telegrams states that on the 8th Bazaine made a sortie and carried off 600 oxen and 500 sheep. Our Special Correspondent, writing on the 9th with every means of information, makes no mention of such a sortie.

THE EMPEROR'S PRIVATE PAPERS.

A NOVEL BY NAPOLEON III.

WE (*Daily News*) have received from Paris another batch of newspapers, some of which are of so recent a date as Tuesday last, Oct. 11. In all of them the publication of the Imperial letters and papers found in the Tuileries is continued; and not the least interesting of the new revelations is the fact that the Emperor had planned and sketched out a novel. So full of scandal and underhand-dealing have been the recent instalments of these papers that we gladly turn for a moment to contemplate "poor old Badinguet"—as he is now familiarly termed—in a new light. The novel of the Emperor is a novel with a purpose—a romance designed to show to the world the benefits which France had reaped from the Imperial system. It is without a title; perhaps we may be allowed to call it "La France Nouvelle: ou, les Etonnements de M. Benoit." The Imperial essay in fiction thus begins:—

'M. Benoit, an honest grocer of Moon-street, went to America in 1847. After having travelled in the region which lies between the Hudson and the Mississippi, he returned to France in April, 1868, having passed nearly nineteen years abroad. He had heard far rumours of what had occurred in France since 1848, without being able accurately to estimate these changes. Some French refugees had told him that France groaned under a despotism, and that he would return to find degraded and impoverished that country which he had left in so flourishing a condition under the reign of Louis Philippe. Our friend Benoit accordingly arrives at Brest in the Transatlantic packet. He enters the harbour full of prejudices, regrets, and apprehensions. "What are these vessels," he asks of the first sailor he meets, "so black and ugly compared with the beautiful sailing ships I left behind me?" "Why, these are the armour plated vessels, the invention of the Emperor. Clothed in iron, they are proof against shot; and this transformation has destroyed to a certain extent the naval supremacy of England." "Possibly; but I regret our old ships with their masts and picturesque sails." He sees, towards the mayoralty, the crowd going to the elections. Astonishment at universal suffrage. Astonishment at the railroads which permeate France; also, at the electric telegraph.'

The Imperial romancist now conducts his hero to Paris, and shows him the embellishments of the city, and the fortifications. M. Benoit goes to buy certain articles; he is amazed to find them so cheap, owing to the Commercial Treaty. He fancied there were writers in prison: an error. No disturbances; no political prisoners; no exiles. And so the simple Benoit is lugged about, until he gets into we do not know what state of wonder over the beauty and perfection of the Imperial system. But has the Emperor been quite honest with M. Benoit? If the worthy grocer was led to believe that the Emperor invented iron-plated ships; that there were no political prisoners in, nor exiles from, France; that nothing so disgraceful as the locking up of a journalist could occur under this beneficent rule, might one not consider him hoaxed? But, then, it is all a romance.

MISS HOWARD.

Mademoiselle Bellanger has—to the relief of the world—dropt out from these papers; but her place has been assumed by the once celebrated Miss Howard. The editor recalls the fact that this lady had several times paid the debts of Prince Louis Napoleon; and then proceeds to give her acknowledgment of the receipt of repayment. There is a business-like air in the following document, which accords well with the fact that Miss Howard was now Madame Beauregard:—

'I hereby acknowledge the receipt from his Majesty the Emperor Napoleon III. of the sum of one million of francs in full acquittal and discharge of all my rights and interest in estate of the Civita-Nova, Ancona. —E. H. DE BEAUREGARD.—Paris, 25 MARS 1853.'

From this date on to 1855, the sums paid to Madame de Beauregard amount to 5,449,000 francs; but at one time the remittances would seem to have been delayed, and she writes in a very pathetic manner to M. Mocquard:—"I count on you," she says, "to put an end to my sufferings. The heart of the Emperor is too good to leave a woman whom he has loved tenderly, in a false position, and he himself cannot desire it. You know my position—you are my tutor, and it is under a double title that I address myself to you. I deceived myself in writing the other day to his Majesty. In one of his letters, dated May, he says, 'I will give Giles, to-morrow, paper for the 3,500,000 francs'. Now he has nothing to do but to calculate the annuity at 50,000 from the 1st June, 1853, and 50,000 from January to October. I pray God there may be no question of money between me and him, who holds quite a different sentiment in my heart."

THE PERSONAL PROPERTY OF THE EMPEROR.

No. 10 of these papers contains a statement of the personal property of the Emperor; although we have been recently told that his Majesty, wedded to fatalism, had saved nothing.

From 1852 to 1866, and probably to the end of his reign, Napoleon III. had an open account with Baring Brothers in London. The memoranda which announce the balance of this account from year to year, often nothing remarkable—a number of cheques from Mmes. Walewska and de Cadore, various supplies and expenses in moderate sums. However, the memorandum of the 31st December, 1852, bears evident trace of the *coup d'etat* carrying to the Imperial credit a sum of £767; total, £36,370 16s. But the truly precious document furnished by Baring is the following memorandum, left by mistake, doubtless in the account of December, 1866. It is drawn up in English.

Russian 5 per cent. (1822)	£50,000
Russian 5 per cent.	50,000
Russian 3 per cent.	50,000
Turcos 6 per cent. (1858)	100,000
Peruvian 4½ per cent (old).....	80,000
Peruvian 4½ per cent. (new)	52,000
Canada 6 per cent.	50,000
Brazilian 4½ per cent.....	50,000
Egyptian 7 per cent.	50,000
American 8 per cent.	100,000
Mississippi 6 per cent.....	26,000
Diamonds	200,000
Uniforms	16,000
	£873,000
Beaujon	60,000
Total .....£	933,000

Everything is not explained in this memorandum. What are these *uniforms*, yielding £16,000? As for Beaujon (£60,000), that is without doubt the price of land sold, perhaps bought from the painter Gudin. However that may be, the fact of 23,325,000f. saved (from the Civil List, doubtless), and placed in security, appears indisputable.

A PRETTY SYSTEM.

A series of papers is devoted to the subject of the surveillance of private correspondence, of which M. Giraud, a Government functionary, had complained. M. Giraud, indeed, asserted that the correspondence of the Emperor himself was not safe from the prying fingers of the Director of Public Safety; and mentioned as other victims M. Hyrvoix, the Countess Castiglione, M. Fould, Mme. Botti, Mme. de Montebello, M. de la Guerronniere. M. Giraud declared further that there were personal reasons why M. Meygret should open these persons' letters; and that the Director laid hold of the correspondence between M. Fould and Mme. Botti in order to revenge himself on the former. The investigation ordered by the Emperor admits that the letters were seized; but gives divers reasons exculpatory for the fact. We have only space to indicate to one or two of these—

'During the stay of the Court at Compiegne some journals had published inconvenient articles (*des articles inconvenants*). They thought it useful to know the persons who had furnished the news. The letters posted at Compiegne were searched. In the number were found those addressed to Madame Bonnald by M. Hyrvoix. * * * For the same reason, and with the same intention, the letter written by M. Fould to Madame Botti was seized. M. Saintomer stated that perhaps it was the Italian ending of Madame Botti's name which drew the attention of the officials to it. He declared that he knew nothing of the relations between that lady and M. Fould; that he did not even know M. Fould's writing; and that, if he considered it his duty to transmit the letter to the office of the Public Safety, it was because it finished with some Italian words which he could not comprehend.'

These words were "Cara Pepita del mio cor;" and we are therefore obliged to believe that the officials whom the Emperor entrusted with this secret service were far from being learned persons. Nevertheless, what fearful plot might not lie underneath that careless phrase of endearment?

A good many ladies seem to have been mixed up in these transactions; and it seems clear that the gentlemen who went down to Compiegne did not forget the duties of correspondence they owed to their friends in Paris. But M. de la Guerronniere was made the victim of a lady who herself was at Court. This is M. Meygret's explanation—

'A certain Madame de la * * * * had succeeded in getting herself received at the Tuileries. Her manner of living having appeared equivocal, M. le Duc de Bassano or M. le Comte Tascbe de la Pagerie demanded from the Office of Public Safety some intelligence as to her antecedents and station in life. In making these researches they found the letters of M. de la Guerronniere. One may understand that here was the discovery of a correspondence which nobody looked for.'

A HISTORICAL CIRCULAR.

No. 50 is an interesting document. It is a circular in favour of Louis Napoleon as candidate for the Presidentship of the Republic. The circular was drawn up by a certain Bescuchet, an old officer of the Empire; and Besuchet writes on the back of it these words—

'Approved by the Prince. 40,000 copies have been distributed. It was on this occasion that the Prince said to me, at the Rhine Hotel, "It is good but it will cost much, and I have no money." "Prince," said I, "I do not come to make you spend money; it is I who will do all that, and, God aiding, we shall succeed." Then he pressed my hand *avec effusion*.'

THE COUNTESS OF MONTIJO.

The next memorandum is without date. These are its contents—

'There has been sent to Mme. the Comtesse de Montijo, in Spain, through the agency of M.M. de Rothschild:

1st. February 4.....	600,000	francs.
2nd. April 9	83,739	"
2rd. May 27 (Mocquard)....	668,421	"

IMPERIAL MEMORANDA OF EXPENSES.

No. 52 is a memorandum in the handwriting of the Emperor, consisting of two pages of figures and additions, referring to his various expenses. It is unnecessary to give these *in extenso*; we may take one fragment of the Imperial memoranda, however, as evidence of the calls made on the Civil List:

	Francs.
The Empress, August and September.....	200,000
Société coop., " "	100,000
Maisons d'Albe, " "	180,000
Pierrefonds, " "	100,000
Cpte Mocquard " "	100,000
Plombieres, August to December.....	50,000
Biarritz, August and September	20,000
Pharahon (*sic*), August and December.....	10,000
Camp de Chalons, August	10,000
Societe de colportage, August and September.	10,000

ROUHER AND FOULD.

The next document, the editor informs us, was carefully preserved by M. Conti in a box, on which is inscribed, "l'Empereur." It shows, says the editor, that two of the most zealous servants of the Imperial regime did not adventure too boldly in the events of 1851. They "waited for success."

'To the Director of the National Printing-office.

'M. the Director,—I learn indirectly that certain documents bearing my signature have been sent to you to be transmitted to the provinces. I am an entire stranger to this transaction, and beg you not to retain my signature.—Your obedient servant, 'E. ROUHER.

'I make the same declaration and the same request.'

On a corner of this letter there is written "Received the 2nd December, 1851, at 6 o'clock at night." The envelope bears these words:—"2nd December, 1851. Letter of MM. Rouher and Fould." And, further, the single word "complot," written in crayon. The editor of the Imperial Correspondence professes himself unable to tell what is meant by this ominous word, written outside a communication from two such men as Rouher and Fould, and where even the keen scent of the Provisional Government fails, we may well give up the riddle.

FACTS ABOUT THE COUP D'ETAT.

Immediately following this mysterious letter comes a document which will interest the author of "Napoleon le Petit." In this document the Emperor receives statements of the exact number of persons who, in consequence of the events of December, were condemned to any punishment whatever. The ministers of police, of war, and of justice have each delivered up his roll, and the result is that the whole number of people arrested during the time of the *coup d'état* (the insurrection of December, 1851, it is here called) was 26,642. But of these over 6,000 were set at liberty, and over 5,000 subjected to a "simple surveillance;" so that the persons actually punished numbered 15,033. Again, from this number must be deducted those whose crimes were not actually part of the insurrection, and then, everything being cleared away, we get at the final result of the *coup d'état*, 239 people sent to Cayenne, 3,773 to Algeria, 931 banished, 1,480 imprisoned. The actual numbers of persons still suffering on the 27th of January (1852 ?) for having been mixed up in the "insurrection" were Cayenne 173, Algeria 4,042, banishment 614, imprisonment 4,324—total 6,153.

THE EMPRESS'S ORTHOGRAPHY.

Coming still further on, we find a letter from the Empress to the Emperor, written from the Nile in October, 1869. The major part of the letter is of no particular importance; and, indeed, it is throughout chiefly remarkable for its bad spelling, to which the editor draws attention from time to time with a (*sic*). The meaning, too, is sometimes confused, as when she says:—

'When one sees other nations one judges and appreciates better the injustice of our own. I think, in spite of all, that it is necessary not to be discouraged, but to march in the path you have chosen. Good faith in the concessions given—as, for that matter, one thinks and says—is a good thing. I hope, therefore, that your speech will be in this sense. The more one may require force later on, the more one should prove to the country that one has ideas, and not expedients. I am far away, and ignorant of events since my departure, to speak so; but I am deeply convinced that the following of ideas is the true force. I do not love *coups*, and I am persuaded that one cannot make *coups d'etat* twice in the same reign.'

This is the farthest point to which the publication of these documents brings us. For the rest, the French newspapers offer but little information as to the state of affairs within the capital. They seem to buy and sell as usual; for there are advertisements of everything, even to a new sort of false teeth. We observe, however, that a public notice has been served to inform the population what is the minimum of sustenance on which a man can preserve his health. As for the temper of the people, it may be summed up in the following words of *Gaulois*:—"The King of Prussia ought to begin to recognise the opportunity he has of quitting our territory at once, unless he wishes to end by seeing the Prussian army crushed beneath the walls of Paris."

FRANCE UTTERLY DISORGANISED.

(FROM THE PARIS CORRESPONDENT OF THE "STANDARD.")

ROUEN, Oct. 11.

THOSE who, like myself, feel deep sympathy for France in the hour of her adversity, cannot but be profoundly afflicted at all they behold. Only a few days ago I clung to the hope that the lessons of this terrible war had not been thrown away. The necessity of order, of discipline, of obedience, seemed to be universally acknowledged; the huge power lying scattered all over the country appeared likely to be concentrated into one channel—but, alas! this hope has now vanished, and the order and discipline, in which lay the only chance of safety for this unhappy country, have now received a destructive blow at the hands of those whose duty it was to enforce them. First, we had the absurd measure by which M. Cremieux, in his anxiety to make military authority subservient to civic power, ordered a general of experience to be arrested by a shallow demagogue who had been appointed a prefect, and made himself Minister of War in the room of Admiral Fourichon. Now we have M. Gambetta's proclamation, so artlessly deceptive that he allowed it to be published in juxtaposition with official information from Paris, brimful of tall talk, and utterly destitute of any practical value. In this fertile and industrious province, a little kingdom in itself, with all the elements of resistance, the anarchists, inspired by the success of their gang at Lyons, Grenoble, and Marseilles, encouraged by the imbecility of the "saviours of society" who have installed themselves at Tours, are promoting insubordination, and literally throwing the entrance into Normandy open to the Prussians. A few facts which have come to my knowledge, and which I can vouch for, will show you that there is no exaggeration in my estimate of the utter disorganisation that prevails. The general in command of the department of the Seine is a gallant old soldier of the name of Gudin—he finds his authority wholly disregarded by the civic functionaries set up in office by the Government of the National Defence. For instance, at Havre, a corps of Franc-tireurs has lately been organised. Its commander applied to the War Office at Tours for official recognition, to ensure his men being treated as prisoners of war in the event of their being captured. The necessary authority was sent to General Gudin, who thereupon wrote to the commander of the free corps to let him have a nominal list of his men, in order that their "livrets," as authorised belligerents, should be made out. He received, in reply, an insolent note, to the effect that the Francs-tireurs did not recognise his authority—and would only obey the orders of the municipality! General Gudin, to my mind, is greatly to be blamed for not having the corps disarmed, and the commander tried by court martial—which he had a legal right to do, Havre being under the *regime* of the state of siege. Here is another instance. You are aware that the Prussians are in force at Gisors, and that they are advancing, *via* Gournay, towards Forges-les-Eaux—a station on the railway between Rouen and Amiens, evidently with a view to cut off the communication between the two cities. He dispatched thither a battalion of Mobiles and a couple of guns, with strict orders to hold the position at any cost, and telegraph for reinforcements in the event of an attack. To his intense surprise the commander of the battalion did not report his arrival at his post, and on the general's telegraphing for information, back came a telegram from the station-master at Forges to the effect that the battalion had arrived, but that it had started for Neufchatel in pursuance of an order from the *sous-prefet* of that place. When the orders of a general of division are so unceremoniously treated, can we be surprised at want of discipline among the privates? Hear what occurred at Gisors, no later than yesterday. The Prussians advanced against the town, which was "protected" by about 600 Mobiles, 500 National Guards, a body of Francs-tireurs, and a detachment of hussars. A few shots were exchanged between the Francs-tireurs and the enemy, when the Mobiles decided the question as to further resistance by evacuating the position they held and falling back to Arcueil, thereby compelling the retreat of the remainder of the force. They allege as an excuse that they were afraid of being cut off, and that their officers were not with them, being engaged at the time in discussing their breakfast at a neighbouring farmhouse. A few men were wounded. At Gournay the Prussians were not even opposed. They levied a "war contribution," carried off six cart-loads of grain, and took away with them three of the wealthiest inhabitants. They left at about four o'clock. This morning a number of Mobiles were dispatched to Lyons-la-Foret, for what purpose I am unable to make out. There are from 10,000 to 15,000 men here and at Havre, wasting their time at *cafés* and wine shops. Why are they not sent against the Prussians in a body, instead of being split up in small detachments, which never face the enemy? It is now more than a week since the Prussians have been hovering about the eastern frontier of the department, and literally nothing has been done. The *Nouvelliste* has some excellent remarks on this subject:—

"The Prussians are at Gisors, and have appeared at Gournay. Our enemies persevere in their system, which consists in boldly invading our provinces. We persevere in ours, which consists in retreating. Thanks to this 'strategy,' the Prussians with small detachments, which a few thousand men could easily crush, will ultimately drive us to the coast, and we shall to 'fall back' on ship-board. It is high time that these tactics should cease. The Central Government does not act with sufficient *ensemble*, and it does not avail itself of the forces at its command to protect that essential strategic line, the railway from Mantes to Havre. We cannot fathom the policy which leaves unguarded a line which once cut, will deprive the remainder of France of the assistance of the 10 millions of inhabitants of the northern departments. It is but too evident that there is no unity of direction, and that there is no one to take the command of the regulars, the Mobiles, and the National Guard. With a few guns, the forces at Havre, the infantry of the line, the cavalry, the Mobiles, and the National Guard, we are in a condition to drive back the 5,000 or 6,000 men who are now operating on both banks of the Seine—but no one takes the lead. The troops at Havre remain there—the National Guard do not advance, or from want of support allow themselves to be disarmed—the Mobiles are scattered about in various directions, and invariably retire on the approach of the Uhlans."

The *Nouvelliste* concludes by urging the Government of Tours to send regular forces, and on the military authorities receiving sufficient powers to enable them to act. This is very sensible; but where is the Tours Government to find the regulars to send to Rouen? and how can the military authorities act when their orders are disobeyed and their authority disregarded by the civic functionaries, who have been instructed that the military power is subordinate to their own? How can it be hoped that generals will act with the fate of General Mounet and General Mazures before their eyes, and with M. Gambetta's proclamation staring them in the face?

I have seen a private letter from Paris which states that meat is getting very scarce, and that feverish anxiety prevails as to the movements of the Prussians. The writer states that an armed manifestation took place on the 5th inst., but omits to mention what was its object. An obscure paragraph in the *Journal Officiel* confirms the statement about the manifestation, and leads one to suppose that it was somewhat riotous. There are unquestionably several thousand men in Paris to whom muskets have been distributed, whose possession of arms is likely to be more dangerous to their countrymen than to the enemy. I learn also that Mr. Wodehouse, Colonel Claremont, and Captain Hoare, R.N., remain in charge of her Majesty's Embassy, and that the streets and boulevards have long since ceased to be safe for any one out of uniform. No violence is as yet reported, but it is not pleasant to be arrested, hustled, and hooted at by a mob, and finally dragged to the guard-house. The National Guard are very reckless, and utterly indiscriminate in their proneness to arrest those whom they regard as suspicious characters, and I suspect that the sentiment I heard expressed on the boulevards before I left, "*Pour moi, je regrette les sergents de ville*," is very general by this time.

THE INVESTMENT OF PARIS.

DR. RUSSELL'S LETTERS TO "THE TIMES."

HEAD-QUARTERS, VERSAILLES, Oct. 5.

THE SORTIE OF THE 30TH SEPTEMBER.

THE Parisians seem satisfied with the results of the great movement of the 30th. But they are uneasy. An impetus has been given to the action of the Francs-Tireurs and National Guards of Paris recently. The apparent inactivity of the Prussians encouraged them, but it is not possible to do more than keep and strengthen present positions till the heavy guns of the besiegers arrive at the batteries. It will be a grand struggle when they do arrive and open their fire, and for my part it will be a great surprise if the Prussians silence the forts attacked as soon as they think they will. As the details of the action of Saturday, the 30th of September, have not been furnished by the authorities here, and as the Paris papers are full of accounts of the affair, we now know more of the French view of what occurred than we could learn in Versailles. It must be remembered that one man cannot be everywhere—he is a lucky fellow who happens to be near at hand when a combat occur

very observant; for two men all were most anxious to see managed to pass unobserved. Every one asked "Where is Count Bismarck?" all soldiers demanded "Where is Moltke?" when the King had disappeared inside the Prefecture, and great was the disappointment when it was made known that Bismarck and Moltke had managed to escape unobserved in an early or late carriage, and had gone off to their quarters without gratifying the popular and professional curiosity. After several "false starts," a train of dusty carriages preceding the Royal escort gave that shock to the multitude which the preliminaries of the great event they are assembled to witness always produce. At 5-35 the cheers of the troops who lined the Rue des Chantiers heralded the arrival of the King at last. The officers in front of the Prefecture formed front. The cheers sounded nearer. A *peloton* of Lancers with their lances lowered swept round the corner and took up their post on the right front of the Prefecture. These were followed by a small body of Dragoons or Gendarmerie. Then came the Stahlmeister and some mounted equerries, closely followed by a General or field officer, at whose heels clattered a troop of Lancers, with lances raised, who wheeled round and halted on the flank of the rest of the squadron. Next, in an open carriage, appeared the King. He was covered with dust, but he looked wonderfully well and strong. On his left was the Crown Prince, dusty, and vigorous looking also. The troops, cheered, the colours were lowered, the band burst into a wild triumphal blare of drums and trumpets, and the whole crowd of officers, with upraised casques and caps and shakos, shouted lustily. The caleche drew up some 30 yards in front of the Prefecture, and the King bounded rather than stepped out of it, followed by the Crown Prince. His officers pressed forward to greet him, and, with that peculiar mixture of profound respect and heartiness which we cannot imitate, thronged close to the King. He shook hands most warmly with Generals von Kirchbach, Voigts-Rhetz, and others, and then, with the Crown Prince a little behind him, strode off to inspect, according to custom, the colour company, drawn up on the left of the Palace, which received him with the usual honours. His Majesty walked along the front of the line, and as he went the crowd of Princes, Dukes, Generals, and officers broke from their places and followed him, being in turn hemmed in by the crowd, to whom in general the Gendarmerie were very indulgent. There was no space cleared—no border kept, and the people got quite close to the person of the Royal conqueror. The excitement was quiet. As the King turned he shook hands with the members of the great German Confederation, whose soldiers fight under his banners, stopping now and then to talk to some old soldier servant or some familiar friend, and, followed by the Crown Prince, General Blumenthal, Colonel Gottberg, and his Staff, he strode at last, vigorous, straight, and strong, into the court-yard of the Prefecture, turned round and saluted the uniformed multitude, and then passed into the hall over the portal of which was waving the Royal Standard. The crowd slowly dispersed, but it was long before the groups of citizens were broken up, and they stood in front of the Prefecture in the moonlight, talking of their new visitor. "*C'est un bel homme, ce vieux Guillaume! mais je serais très content, pourtant, de n'avoir pas vu le bon Roi de Prusse à Versailles.*"

Count Bismarck came into the Hôtel des Reservoirs at 6-30, dusty and hungry, with a few officers of the Royal Staff, and ordered dinner in the *salle à manger*, which was crowded with the *habitués* of the place. Recognizing General Burnside, who was seated at a table with General Sheridan, General Forsyth, and Mr. Forbes, he took a chair beside them and spoke for some time in the easiest and pleasantest way possible with the former respecting his visit to Paris. Over his head on the wall there was a map, and once he raised his eyes to it and said, "Ah! a map of Germany—as it was." In fact, it was a *carte d'Allemagne*. For the rest of my news you must wait another opportunity. The King of Prussia is to-night in the heart of France, and the Empire is no more. In the highest quarters, a feeling of what would be called pity, if it were not taken as offensive, is manifested for the fallen fortunes of the Imperial family. Fallen indeed! The Paris journals—at least one of them—stated that the Emperor had put by a prodigious amount of money in English and other funds. One report was to the effect that he had invested six millions sterling. In Germany it was generally believed he was very rich. And now the truth is known. A few knew it before. The Emperor saved absolutely nothing. With his peculiar ideas, or rather with his personal convictions on the subject of fate, it was not probable he would invest money, or provide for such a rainy day as that which came out of the heavens on the 2nd of September, as he was journeying over the battle-field of Sedan.

VON DER TANN'S CORPS ON THE MOVE.

VERSAILLES, Oct. 6.

For the first time since the arrival of the Crown Prince at Versailles we had something like a chilly, raw morning. There was a decided tendency to fog, and so spoilt have we been by fine weather that the absence of the sun on this October morning was felt as something abnormal and unjustifiable. For the troops the splendid weather has been a great boon inside and outside Paris. The former must keep a contingent exposed to whatever sky there may be at night, and the latter have to keep plenty of eyes and ears open night and day. And here comes a grave consideration for somebody, which I, with Crimean recollections crowding on me, would meet at once. Suppose that, contrary to expectation, the siege goes on and lasts for two or three months—I may remark, by the way, that I never yet knew of a siege that did not last a good deal longer than was expected—the German troops will find a certain amount of shelter in the villages and small towns in the rear of their lines. But only a limited amount. They must keep—mind the hypothesis—immense numbers of men in open trenches, in batteries, and in rifle-pits, exposed to cold, rain, sleet, snow, and mud. They will not be human if they do not suffer greatly from the consequences. On the question of keeping open communications I have nothing now to say, though one must have an opinion on the subject. The supply of food will form part of that matter, and if the people really become troublesome, acting as Francs-Tireurs or in organized bands under any sort of intelligent direction, there may be two armies instead of one interested in a struggle against short commons. These and many details connected with the housing, clothing, provisioning, and armament of these vast hosts are under the eyes and in the minds of the very best administrators possible. But there are spots on the sun. The Prussian system has never had such a stress put on it as would be caused by a three months' winter in the open, investing a city, while the investing army is itself surrounded outside.

The great mass of Prussians do not think that the hypothesis is in any way likely to be justified. First, they do not believe Paris will hold out. Secondly, they do not apprehend any real trouble from such a force as can now be organized in the provinces. The calculations of such men as Von Moltke, Von Roon, and Von Blumenthal are so deep and thorough that it is venturesome to suppose that the least ingredient which ought to enter into the full working out of a military situation can be overlooked. But it does seem as if they rather erred on the side of contemptuous indifference for anything the French can effect, or rather it may be they have a thorough and just appreciation of the value of the efforts which can be made to shake their hold. I am told, however, that not only are the French in Paris very resolute, and, what is more to be dreaded by an enemy, very calm, but that the French in the occupied districts do not by any means despair. They believe in Francs-Tireurs, Gardes Nationales, Sedentary, and Mobile, in the army which has been somewhere or other licked into shape, and which, after a report, apparently incorrect, that it had been broken up, appears somewhere in our rear. In a day or two a correct estimate can be formed of the soundness of the base on which French patriots rest their hopes. This evening Von der Tann's Army Corps will be set in motion from Longjumeau and Corbeil to see what the enemy is made of. The Bavarians of that corps have certainly had a full share of the fighting, and if the French are as strong as reported they are likely to get still more. Reinforcements will be sent to Von der Tann, who is very strong in artillery, and as he is an able and experienced officer and has capital divisional generals, such as Stephan, &c., he will soon test the metal of which the Southern Army is made. If beaten, he has the Prussians to fall back upon, and Hartmann's Army Corps of Bavarians; but such a contingency might be serious indeed in its consequences should the Parisian army execute an offensive movement in force at the same time. Should there be any regular communication between Paris and the country such a demonstration would at once prove its existence. Could Vinoy's reconnoissance, as it is called, of September 30, have been made to seize, if possible, on a point for the junction of the two armies, it would then cut off the Crown Prince's right from the Würtembergers and from the left of the Crown Prince of Saxony? It is somewhat to be wondered at that most clever writers have avoided pointing out the weakest point of the defences of Paris. But, to my mind, that very point has still a strength of its own. It seems to me—and I really express a personal opinion as a non-professional man with the utmost diffidence—that the reduction of regularly constructed works like the outer forts of Paris by battering and vertical fire must be a tedious and difficult operation—indeed, one impracticable if the garrison stand firm. Therefore, if that be correct, we come to a period of sap and parallel and regular siege approaches. Here the difficulties thicken. From the crest of the plateaux over Chatillon and Meudon, for example, the ground falls steeply towards Issy, Vanvres, Montrouge, and even Bicêtre, so that the besieged can look into the besieger's parallels. The lower and nearer he approaches the more he is exposed not only to direct but to flanking fire. It will be very interesting to study the actual positions selected by the Prussian engineers, and the means they adopt to get over their disadvantages. For my part, I have great faith in them; but I have also seen the fertility of resource and engineering capacity of the French. The force which Von der Tann is looking after is estimated at 40,000 men, but precise indications are wanting. It is known they have a number of Kabyles and Spahis with them, who are much to be pitied, for the nights are beginning to have a snap of frost, to which the moonlight gives a wintry feeling. Near St. Cyr there is a large covert called Bois d'Arcy, where Francs-Tireurs were seen the day before yesterday, and an engagement occurred between them and a column which was directed to clear the wood. The result was, the retreat of the French force; but the people of Versailles are elated at the idea of peasants and volunteers appearing at all so near to the Prussians. The force consisted of a detachment of cavalry from the 6th Division, a battalion of infantry, and a battery, and in clearing out the country near the Etang de St. Germain they came upon the French, who stood their ground—Mobiles and France-Tireurs, and in the skirmish which ensued Colonel d'Alvensleben, of the 15th Hussars, was wounded, and several men were killed, but the total loss of the Prussians was reported to me as under 30. They counted 45 dead French on the ground, but they did not, I believe, pursue, and returned to quarters. As the troops which have appeared near Etampes require to be narrowly watched, movements have been made from the Seine right round to the west of Versailles to feel for them. It is reported that they have 20 regiments *de marche*. Von Lancken and another officer were sent from the Head-Quarters of the Crown Prince to report from Von der Tann this morning early. The Duke of Augustenburg accompanied the Bavarian military representative, General von Bothmar, and one of his aides-de-camp to Lonjumeau last night to witness the operations, but it is not believed that the Army of Lyons or of Tours will seek an engagement. They will probably manœuvre to reach the valley of the Seine, and to attain some point within striking distance of a strong sortie from Paris, or from the force which still remains under the orders of Ducrot and Vinoy, encamped behind the forts, ready for action.

THE KING GOES TO SEE THE FOUNTAINS PLAY.

While his armies are thus facing towards Paris, and looking out towards all France, the King of Prussia, Commander of the armies of the German States, does what every King who visits Versailles must do—he goes "to see the fountains play." His Majesty had seen them before more than once, I think, and each time under very different circumstances. It was by an accident I heard the "great waters" were to be turned on at 1-30 p.m. There were few in Versailles who knew of it, but the news spread. Towards one o'clock officers in the different uniforms which the three arms are decked in—the artillery, cavalry, and infantry of Prussia having of course their distinctive uniforms, and those of the cavalry being as various at least as our own, and, to my mind, more becoming, and Bavaria and Würtemberg adding distinctive features to the general diversity—singly and in knots came forth from breakfast and made for the common rendezvous from their quarters all over Versailles. Privates and non-commissioned officers joined the throng, and the bands of two regiments were marched to the Gardens. The bands, however, did not play, as it was probably represented or apprehended that the music might disturb sleeping or feverish sufferers in the hospital wards close at hand. Such indications that something was going to happen were not lost on the Versailles people, many of whom have little to do but to saunter about the streets. They began to flock in. There was no hindrance—all the gates were left open; but sentries outside the Salle des Maréchaux kept the space in front of the windows clear, that the wounded might not be annoyed by the tramp of feet over the gravel. At some windows there were wounded convalescents looking out on the busy throng, and at one stood a Zouave all alone, with one arm in a sling and his head bound up—an object of admiration to the French, who do not yet understand how much mischief the spirit and indiscipline of Algerian battalions have wrought in their regular army.

For some time there was nothing to do but to walk about and enjoy the sun, which broke out of the clouds all hot and fervent, as if in midsummer. The foliage is now in its greatest beauty, but the slightest touch of the invisible fingers of the wind scatters the leaves in showers and thins the screen of rich russet, orange, red, and brown which yet hides the trunks and branches of the forest trees. There was a living margin to the two parterres, clear of people, to whom the fish were an attraction, and the Allée de l'Orangerie and the Allée des Trois Fontaines were filled with saunterers. Another mass, tolerably compact, grew up along the front of the terrace, enjoying the spectacle of their fellows below, and looking out on the Tapis Vert of the Grand Canal in placid enjoyment of a scene not often to be met with amid the realities of war. These became animated and excited, particularly the French, when some great people arrived, just dropping in without formality or attendance—no aides or officers of ordonnance or orderlies—and walked about or stood chatting with their friends. "Is that really Von Moltke?" "Where?" "You see that tall thin man without any moustache or whiskers, his hands behind his back—the officer with the grayish hair, very short, and a face cut with many fine lines, his head slightly stooped, the eyebrows pronounced, and the eyes deep set! There is the man whom the Junkers of Berlin called 'the old schoolmaster.' What a lesson he has taught Austrians and French!" "Is that the strategist who caught Benedek in a vice at Königgrätz, mousetrapped Bazaine at Metz, and netted an Emperor, a Marshal of France, and 150,000 men at Sedan, and who is now angling for such an enormous prize as the capital of France?" "He looks very grave." "He is always so. But there, you see, striding through the crowd, is a very different looking person." "Yes! who is that frank, smiling Major of Dragoons? He comes this way—the officer in the white cap and yellow band, dark blue or nearly black double breasted frock coat with yellow collar, taller than the tall officers around him?" "That is Count Bismarck." There is a stir wherever he goes—caps touched and hats raised. He makes straight for a little knot of Americans—General Burnside in plain clothes, General Sheridan, General Husen, and General Forsyth in uniform, but without swords. You hear his laugh above the murmurs of the crowd and the wave of sound in which his name "Bismarck" is borne. How heartily he shakes hands with them, buoyant and free, elated as some officer might be who had just won promotion on a battle-field. All the world knows the soulless likeness out of which even photography has failed, however, to take all expression; but one must have actual experience of the peculiar vivacity, or rather penetration of his glance as it is emitted from under those tremendous shaggy eyebrows to measure the power of his face—the one grand overwhelming force of which is, to my mind, intrepidity—an immense audacious courage, physical and mental, and a will before which every obstacle must yield or be turned. The people were never tired of looking at him, and Grand Dukes and Princes were of small account as long as he was to be seen; the Prince of Hohenzollern being, however, an exception to the remark—"the fair pretext of war," as a lady called him, alluding to his blonde complexion and hair; and, indeed, to use Scott's words of Claverhouse, his face is such an one "as limners love to paint and ladies to look upon." There were men of note there, too—Generals of renown and the owners of names which history make famous; and there were Princes, Grand Dukes, and Dukes waiting for the King and his Staff—the reigning Duke of Coburg, the Prince (Héritier) of Würtemberg, the young Erbprinz of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, two Royal Dukes of Würtemberg—the Duke of Augustenburg and something or other—I believe the Erbprinz of Weimar, Prince Adalbert and Prince Albrecht, General Voigts-Rhetz, General von Kirchbach, Colonel von Gottberg, and hosts of others coming "to see the waters play before the King." Amid the galaxy of uniforms and orders you looked in vain, however, for a spider-waisted, broad-backed Guide; you missed the gorgeous Cuirassier, affecting extra ponderousness as he clanged along the gravel—the martial foppery of the Hussar of the Empress—the splendid Dragon-vert, with his leopard-skin fronted helmet, the perfect turn out of the Horse Artillerymen of the Guard; you sought in vain for the elegant extracts of Paris which were to be seen on band Sundays—the grisettery and soubrettery of the metropolis of pleasure and its beaux, mingled with the the delegations of all the nations of the earth. Men in blouses, mob-capped women, nurses and children, a small sprinkling of gentlemen, ladies, and bourgeoisie, and the mechanics of the waterworks,—a woman with cakes and a wounded soldier represented France at Versailles.

A number of the gendarmery began to appear among the crowd, but they mingled with them and did not keep up any military order or formation. Our Wachemeister was among them, a strong and strenuous man, with a potent, far-reaching voice, and an awe-inspiring whip pendant from his wrist, who is terrible on the line of march among the Head-Quarters' waggons; and among them, too, was his intolerable, civil, redheaded, obsequious, speckled Bavarian subordinate, who bullies poor peasants along the road, and is not to be understood by any people, so rude and rough is his tongue. As an instance of how much mischief one man may do, I may state that in three cases where I heard French complaints of the rudeness of Prussians and their vis à vis, the acts were committed by this one man. It was 2 o'clock and still the King came not, but I believe he was in the Chateau paying a private visit to the wards. The people waited. The soldiers talked, many meeting after long separations and having much to say, and the officers of the King and of the Crown Prince's Staff, being generally acquainted with each other. The fountains gave a preliminary flourish and spirt or two just to see if their pipes were in order, and at 2-15 there was a stir in front of the Chateau; all heads were turned that way, and the well-known figure of the King was visible descending the steps. His Majesty wore an undress cap instead of his helmet, and by his side was the French Director of the Palace, who acted as guide.

There was a quiet rush among the French to see the mighty King as he passed between the opening files of his officers, who saluted as he passed, but not one of them that I could see, anxious as they were to see what sort of man he was, this William of Prussia, whose banners were on their walls and whose soldiers were in their palaces, touched his cap or raised his hat, or gave any courteous inclination. And more to their credit be it said. It was the same on the day of the King's arrival, and to a nature such as his such behaviour would have more dignity in it than any modulation of the body or any obsequious posture-making. But the waters played the courtiers well. They rose bright and sparkling in the sun. They splashed and bubbled, foamed and sprayed, moistening with impartial flattery sphinxes, gods, goddesses, nymphs, and statues, "Napoleon I. in lead by Bosio," "the Duke of Orleans in bronze by Marochetti," as the light wind caught the summits of the jets—coating tritons, sirens, couching Venuses, and as many deities as decorated the groves of Blarney with a glistening varnish. It was a very pretty sight. The King stood at the end of the terrace and looked at it. The people looked at the King. His Majesty turned at last, descended thesteps, and followed, but not pressed upon, by the crowd, passed round Latonna's Basin, visited the "Bassin du Mirroirs," "la Salle du Balle," the "Colonnade," the "Bains d'Apollon," and ended his inspection by walking round the famous water piece of the Basin of Neptune. Those who have seen them can fancy how they looked. Those who have not can form no idea of the effect from any description, but they may be comforted, if they live in London, by the assurance that the Grandes Eaux are not at all finer than those of the Crystal Place, except in the statuary which graces the basins and fountains, and it needs not to be said that in statuary we do not excel any where—at least, visibly to the outer eye of the world. In the evening the King received the Prince Royal and the officers of his Staff to dinner at the Prefecture. On the evening of his arrival His Majesty dined with the Prince at Less Ombrages. Prince Albert islodged at the house of the Duchess of Elchingen at Clagny; Count Bismarck is quartered at the house of M. Jessé, Rue de Provence, No. 12. For the time the city of Versailles belongs to the King of Prussia.

A GERMAN PREFECT OF SEINE-ET-OISE.

The walls of Versailles are covered with copies of the following notification:—

"Sa Majesté le Roi de Prusse, mon auguste Souverain, a daigné me conférer l'administration du département de Seine-et-Oise. Je viens d'entrer dans mes fonctions avec l'intention de porter aux habitants du département tout le soulagement possible des maux de la guerre.

"Pour me faciliter la tâche difficile que j'ai à remplir et qui consiste à concilier, tant que pourra se faire, les intérets des troupes Allemandes et le bien-être de la population, les citoyens ne pourront mieux agir qu'en me prêtant un concours loyal et sincère.

"Si, au contraire, je rencontrais de la résistance, je serais forcé, à mon grand regret, d'employer tous les moyens dont je disposse pour maintenir mon autorité.

"Toutes les autorités administratives et municipales qui ne se montreront pas hostiles seront maintenues dans leurs fonctions, et toutes les lois Françaises, en tant que l'état de guerre n'en réclame pas la suspension, restent en vigueur.

"Versailles, le 1er Octobre, 1870.

"Le Préfet de Seine-et-Oise,

"DE BRAUCHITSCH."

You should see the faces of the people as they are reading it—very much the same expression as the faces of their forefathers had when they read the proclamations of Wellington.

GENERAL BURNSIDE'S MYSTERIOUS MOVEMENTS.

October 7.

General Burnside will go into Paris again to-morrow. Count Bismarck likes him, and, indeed, there are few persons of any nation who will not be touched by the cordial nature and uprightness of the man, by his solid good sense and kindliness of nature, and by his clearness of perception, unmarred by affectation, selfishness, or any affectation of statesmanship, which is, perhaps, the highest diplomacy. Count Bismarck has a *penchant* for Americans of a certain high stamp. He says, "I like self-made men. It is the best sort of manufacture in our race." Whether General Burnside has a diplomatic mission in the ordinary sense of the term or not is more than I can assert, but I think he has not, though it would be very surprising if he could go in and out of Paris, see M. Jules Favre one day and Count Bismarck the other, without exercising some sort of political influence. His own wishes would certainly be for peace. He is not at all indifferent to the change in feeling produced in the United States by the proclamation of a Republic and the overthrow of the Emperor, who dared to interfere with the American continent, and to aim at the creation of a throne in Mexico. It would be an immense triumph for America if the United States' Government could be the intermediaries in a peace negotiation; but General Burnside has no official relation to the Government, and is not in any way accredited to Prussia, the North German Confederation, or France. His return after conversations with M. Bismarck will produce a certain effect, but the main object of his presence relates to private affairs. Mr. Washburne, who remains in Paris to look after Prussians as well as Americans, has had plenty to do. Some idea of the work devolving on him may be afforded by considering one fact—that he has had to send 30,000 Prussians and Germans of belligerent States out of Paris, and to prepare some 6,000 passports. The Spanish Minister, M. Alameda, who tried to get out the other day, was received by "a withering fire," and turned back. The Russian Secretary Wittgenstein came out to-day, and took, I believe, some despatches from Mr. Wodehouse, who, with Mr. Attley and Colonel Claremont, represents the interests of England in Paris, and the Greek Minister arrived yesterday under the compliment of a shotted salute, which was anything but agreeable. In fact, the best guaranteed and most authentic missions between the French and Prussian lines are attended with some risk. When General Burnside went out on Saturday afternoon he was driven down with Colonel Forbes and a trumpeter from the Prussian outposts at Sèvres to the Seine, and after a parley was taken across in a boat to the other side, where he was met by a French officer. The officer in charge of the post would not take the responsibility of permitting him to enter the city, and sent a despatch to the Governor of Paris; but after a detention of an hour or two he allowed General Burnside and his suite to go on to the verge of Longchamps, where they were received by a superior officer in the Villa of Baron Rothschild. At 12-30 a carriage arrived from General Trochu to take them into Paris, but General Burnside was in bed, and did not set out till 6 o'clock next morning (Sunday), when he was driven to the Louvre, where the General has his quarters. On Monday afternoon the American General returned as he came, and while he was waiting at the French side of the Seine for some necessary preliminaries the incident occurred which has been magnified into a deliberate firing on his trumpeter and flag of truce. The French troops were at dinner within a crenellated wall close to the river when a random shot from the Prussian outposts was heard, and a ball struck the wall so close to the party that Colonel Forbes went and picked it up. The French rushed to their arms, exclaiming, "They have fired on us!" and declared they heard balls among the trees above, but General Burnside is sure it was a mistake. As they were going over, the French officer on duty called from the end of the broken arch of the bridge to Captain Von Bissing, a most excellent officer and perfect gentleman, who was sent by the Crown Prince to receive General Burnside, that he would have a shot, as his men had been fired upon, and as they were waiting for the carriage a ball whistled by very close to the trumpeter, and there is the end of the story. One step towards peace, perhaps, will be the election of a constituent assembly, for which the votes will be taken on the 16th of October, at a single vote; but it has not been decided where the assembly is to sit. Paris seems out of the question. It is stated positively that it was not the Paris Government which adjourned the elections of September 25th for a constituent assembly to meet on October 2, but that the Tours Delegation of Government came to the decision as soon as they heard of the rupture of the negotiations at Ferrières and of the conditions demanded by Count Bismarck.

MORE ABOUT GENERAL BURNSIDE—THE POLITICS OF THE WAR.

HEAD-QUARTERS, ARMY AROUND PARIS, Oct. 8.

GENERAL BURNSIDE, accompanied by Colonel Forbes, goes into Paris again this afternoon. He had an interview with Count Bismark and General von Moltke last night, and has had several conversations with the former since his return from the "beleaguered city." I think, indeed, he paid a visit to the Chancellor today. The necessary papers were made out and forwarded to General Burnside at noon, and this evening he will be in Paris, and will be the bearer of the news that Bazaine's sortie yesterday from Metz, his last effort, it is supposed, had failed. Now, what is General Burnside going into Paris for? He has affairs to regulate with Mr. Washburne, who is not only the United States' Minister, but *pro hâc vice* the Minister of Prussia in Paris. He is also interested in getting some American families out of the capital. Count Bismark trusts him and agrees with General von Moltke in giving him facilities for ingress and egress, but I cannot help thinking that the American General may have business more important than extricating a few American families from the horrors of a siege and regulating purely private and personal affairs.

In fact, General Burnside is in a position in which *officiousness* he may say and do things which a regular envoy, or even a native of another country, could not approach in any way without creating serious difficulties and arousing passionate suspicion. His personal character, his good sense, and his complete neutrality secure him great advantages on both sides. He does not hesitate to declare to the Prussians that the adoption of a Republican form of Government by Paris and, so far as we know, by France, has done much to revive the old feelings of affection which existed at the other side of the Atlantic from the time of Rochambeau and Lafayette till they were alienated by the Mexican intervention and the Imperial policy in the Civil War. At the same time he recognizes the strong feeling in favour of Prussia which was excited by the circumstances under which the war was commenced, and is alive to the influence of the German immigration in America. The stumbling block in the way of peace, or of a peace negotiation, is obvious, and leaps to the eyes at once. It is the base from which the German start—the datum line of their political plan. France must acquiesce in the postulate, or there can be no progress made or begun. Need I say it is the surrender of Alsace and Lorraine?

There must be no question that these Provinces are part of Germany now, henceforth, and for evermore. They were won by and ceded to France, but they belonged to Germany, Alsace certainly, Lorraine referentially. Even if the title of Germany to Lorraine be questioned ethnically, politically, materially, or morally, she has got it by force of arms and intends to keep it. The ground is plain. Without Lorraine it is said no security for peace can be given to Germany, and security for peace is what Germans desire and will fight for to the utmost extremity. To a Frenchman the idea of such a postulate is simply horrible. It is dismemberment, national loss, and infamy beyond words to describe—not merely a result of defeat, but a passage through the Caudine Forks first, and a disgraceful execution afterwards. But there it is, and it must be faced. If France can call a Constituent Assembly together, the first thing they will have to understand is that Alsace and Lorraine are German provinces. I am positive that no elections will be allowed by the Prussians in either Alsace or Lorraine to begin with. The question of the feelings of the inhabitants is not to be regarded. If they are disaffected Germans so much the worse for them. Nations are sometimes obliged to disregard the wishes of the majority of the people of whole districts or provinces. If Ireland were to vote to-morrow, say the Prussians who reason on the matter, it would separate from England. If certain Southern States had their own way they would break from the Union. The Hindoos and Mussulman populations of India would probably decide against British rule by a *plebiscite*. In all such cases it is useless to attend to the popular opinion, and Germany is prepared to put up with all the inconveniences and odium of governing the people of Alsace and Lorraine in spite of themselves, notwithstanding the advice and exhortations which may be given by interested and disinterested neutrals. That is, supposing that a strong repugnance to Germanization really exists. But that repugnance will vanish. The Alsatians could not have been very much in love with French rule after the experience they had of Louis XIV. and his troops, but is the argument that they are French now has force it must be allowed that it will have far stronger influence when it is remembered that the people of Alsace are Germans in race and speech, and that many are Lutherans and Reformed.

General Burnside is expected to return in a couple of days. I believe I mentioned that Prince Wittgenstein had left Paris and was in Versailles on his way to Tours. He expects to leave to-day.

Yesterday Major Evenwein and Lieutenant Weiss, of the 6th Regiment, were looking out of the window of a house from which a good view can be got of Paris. A shell from Montrouge came right in at the window, killing them instantly, and literally smashing them to atoms, passed out of the room through the wall, and fell into the court below, where it burst, wounding several men. The losses, one way or another, all round, from this sort of fire and skirmishes must be some 20 a day.

A GERMAN VIEW OF THE DEFENCES OF PARIS.

BERLIN, Oct. 12.

SPOILT by a continual run of victory, the Berliners are getting impatient at the delay which has apparently supervened in the attack on Paris. To quiet their longings and give them an idea of the difficulties to be overcome, the *Staatsanzeiger* publishes the following remarkable *communiqué*:—

"The erroneous notions respecting the attack of fortified towns which appeared in the press while the siege of Strasburg was going on are again expressed now that Paris is being taken in hand. We will, therefore, offer a few elucidatory remarks on the investment of Paris and the position of the German armies in front of the hostile capital.

"Experience has taught us that in a war with France no satisfactory peace can be obtained unless dictated at Paris. All our operations necessarily aimed at this one object. Had Paris been in possession of an army fit to undertake its defence, a long resistance might have been offered in front of and between the various forts of the *enceinte*. To deprive it of this resource by annihilating one-half of the French troops and shutting up the rest was the result of the first portion of the campaign.

"Having thus robbed Paris of the army which might have turned its fortifications to account, the efficiency of the defences was considerably diminished. Notwithstanding, however, the damage inflicted upon the enemy, the moral and material resources remaining to him are of no contemptible kind, and having been placed at the disposal of an energetic commander render the task of our armies one of the most difficult recorded in the military history of the world.

"Considered as an object of attack, Paris can be scarcely regarded as a fortress. It is rather a fortified battle-field, with forts covering every point of access. Among these forts some are strong enough to rank as citadels of themselves, while others, as for instance Mont Valérien and St. Denis, are well known to exceed the strength of many a fortress. Behind the forts there is a continuous rampart nearly six geographical miles in circumference. It would take no less than 12 hours to visit the forts in succession, the sphere of their efficiency actually extending over 18 hours.

"Owing to the immense circle to be guarded the investment of Paris cannot possibly be so close as was that of Strasburg. Another circumstance which greatly interferes with our cutting off all communication between Paris and the rest of France the hilly nature of the environs, which, covered with gardens and villages and traversed by roads and watercourses, renders the duty of the troops surrounding the city extremely arduous. To bring up more troops would complicate matters by having more mouths to feed.

"Directly our generals recognised that, owing to the unavoidable incompleteness of the investment and the position of affairs in the interior, reduction by mere enclosure would not lead to a prompt result, preparations were begun to bombard and regularly besiege the place. Although in a city of 2,000,000 inhabitants the steady decrease of provisions and the progressive disorganisation of society alone may be regarded as guaranteeing ultimate surrender, still, as the inclement season is drawing near, a partial bombardment accompanied by an attack upon those of the advanced forts whose possession may be indispensable in certain contingencies will be an effective means to accelerate the catastrophe.

"But the preparations for bombardment and a regular siege require an amount of time and force which it is difficult for the unprofessional mind to realize. It is true the conquest of Strasburg has been achieved with so astonishing a rapidity that the public unacquainted with the technical obstacles in the way may be pardoned for measuring Paris by the Strasburg standard. But there is this wide difference between the two cases, that in Paris the ground to be attacked is so very much larger and more broken, and that whereas Strasburg lies on our frontier the hostile capital is at a great distance from it, and at the end of our line of operations. We have certainly, by the fall of Toul and the restoration of the bridges over the Marne, between Meux and La Ferte, re-opened railway communication with the front, and are now in a position to bring up our heavy guns; yet there remains the tough work of transporting the cannon over hill and dale to the places where they are to be put in battery—a labour which in front of Düppel, it will be remembered, sometimes required an entire company for a single gun. Where the soil is very uneven, or else softened by rain, horses frequently cannot be employed for this purpose.

"We must not omit mentioning that the portion of the environs from which a bombardment can be directed not alone against the main rampart and several suburbs, but against the very heart of the city, is the most hilly and impracticable of all.

"It is, however, probable that the bombardment of the city will not be proceeded with until the fire of several forts has been silenced. Great as might be the impression made by a bombardment, it cannot be our object to aim at a partial result. To secure all we want, and secure it safely, we require the forts. We may confidently expect that we shall not be long in conquering some. The formidable power of some new kinds of guns, as well as the appliostion of the indirect shot for making a breach,† so successfully practised at Strasburg, are sure to have the more effective results the slower and the more careful the preparations made. The investing army has the means to protect itself from rain and cold, and as the winter at Paris is, as a rule, much milder than in Germany, we may hope to brave the rigours of the season without any very sensible suffering. Paris, on the other hand, will get weaker every day the siege lasts. Provisions will become scarcer and scarcer, and the *prole tariat* is likely to rise ultimately against the wealthy,—a contingency hastened on by our hindering any fresh supplies reaching the beleaguered town. Our numerous cavalry is quite competent to carry this out.

"The French Minister of the Interior, in his latest circular of the 9th inst., assures his countrymen that Paris can neither be taken by force, nor surprise, nor famine, nor rebellion. His self-delusion, it must be admitted, is complete. He enumerates the very calamities which will compel surrender, and in his blind confidence draws a false conclusion.

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"Our task is to possess ourselves of the French capital with as little loss of time and life as possible. We are sure to master the uncommonly difficult problem, but shall scarcely succeed so very rapidly as the anxious expectation of our countrymen would desire."

The most satisfactory sentence in the above is that which gives us to understand that to compel surrender by bombardment does not yet enter into the programme of the General in command. Only after he has got possession of several of the forts, and in the event of the town still holding out after this preliminary measure, will Baron Moltke subject the inhabitants to the fiery ordeal. Though he does not in so many words state his reason for his conduct, he permits us to divine it. Evidently he does not wish to subject 2,000,000 of very excitable beings to the terrors of the bomb and grenade until his 200,000 have assumed an impregnable position by the conquest of a number of forts. He seems to anticipate that were he to attack the town while the forts, are intact the inhabitants might be seized with a sudden ungovernable rage, and, falling upon his soldiers, force him to kill a greater number indiscriminately than he has any wish to do; or perhaps he apprehends that unless some of the forts are reduced beforehand, the garrisons of the fortifications might be tempted to hold out a few days after the town has been taken, and give rise to a fearful conflict between besiegers and besieged, in which the city might partially be destroyed. Of a man of the comprehensive genius of Baron Moltke it may be expected that he is equally alive to the psychological as to the technical aspect of the undertaking he has entered upon. In dealing with so exceptional a place as Paris he has to reckon not only with the cannon of the French, but also with their predilection for the pathetic, when assembled in a mass. Let us hope that Paris will come to her senses while there is yet time, and not place a false construction on the motives for granting a respite. There is no doubt that if the King and the Chief of his Staff were so minded the 10-inch mortars might at this moment be hurling bombs from the heights of Villejuif to the neighbourhood of the Tuileries.—*Times*, October 15.

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* This probably refers to a pontoon bridge, the railway bridge being, as far as we know, not yet complete.

† The "indirect shot" is aimed at a point whose whereabouts, though concealed by intervening objects, is exactly calculated, and hit by the bullet flying in a curve.

THE WAR OF 1870.

(*Saturday Review*, Oct. 15.)

XIII.

THE controversy conducted in the *Times* between Mr. Conybeare and "A Lieut.-Colonel of Royal Engineers," who criticizes him, is an instructive example of the fallacy of regarding a great military question from too strictly technical and professional a point of view. Mr. Conybeare writes admirably on the particular engineering features involved in that attack which is evidently soon to be begun. For an amateur he has made a surprisingly good study of the subject, and argues with very fair reason that such outer defences as Forts Issy and Vanvres, for instance, cannot of themselves endure a long siege, and that the continuous enceinte behind them is exceptionally weak. From this he goes on to conclude that, some of the outer forts being taken, and the body of the place either regularly attacked or merely laid open to bombardment, Paris will surrender, because of the mere "demoralizing effect produced by the systematic pressure upon such a set of people as those shut up within it. His critic, besides impugning his details, objects to the notion, conveyed unintentionally by Mr. Conybeare in part of his hypothesis, that approaches in regular siege form would have to be run up to the body of the place, and believes Paris could be reduced only by bombardment or blockade. Mr. Conybeare, defending himself ably against certain minor objections made to his first statements, explains that he does not really suppose that the enceinte itself will have to be approached at all. He believes with his opponent that the place can be reduced by a bombardment without this step, and admits the weight of the objection to the supposed running of seige works up to the body of a place so enormously garrisoned.

We do not pretend to decide the minor technical questions involved. It seems to us indeed surprising that both disputants have utterly left out of sight the standing and notorious example of Sebastopol. If ever there was a place defended by a whole army, Sebastopol was one. If ever there was a place where the capture was effected by running siege works close up to it when all other means of forcing the enemy's defences failed, Sebastopol was so treated. But passing on from this obvious omission, what we would notice is this, that the whole subject is far above any engineering or even any tactical question. In this unsolved problem that lies before the world, the great and vital element is that purely moral one which historians of wars too often leave altogether out of sight. If there arise within Paris a leader or leaders who have the gift of imparting endurance and abiding energy to the stormy elements enclosed there, the Prussian shells might as well be discharged over Dartmoor as over the city, so far as their purpose may be to compel surrender. The main material fact to be borne in mind, in considering the subject, is that the construction of Paris differs vitally from that of such a city as this of London. The party walls contain as a rule hardly any timber, being generally made simply of gypsum, run in liquid, and solidified in a sort of mould or frame, whilst the outer walls are usually of strong stone. Hence that which makes the whole real danger of a bombardment over a large space, the contingency of many severe fires, has been guarded against beforehand. As we last week took special pains to point out in the case of Strasburg, dropping shells over a besieged place is a serious inconvenience and trial to the inhabitants; but even the most timid will, like those innocent children who suffered in the midst of their street games at Strasburg, get so used to the sight and sound that the ordinary occupations of daily life will soon cease to be disturbed by them, and the normal state of the population—always supposing them under sufficient restraint—will be not very dissimilar from that in which persons live during a time of exceptional sickness and mortality. To put our assertion in its broadest